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ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Agricultural Innovation Project
ALP	Agricultural Linkages Program
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CGP	Competitive Grants Program
COMSATS	Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South
CRE	Center for Rural Economy
DSP	Domestic Study Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCCU	Forman Christian College University
FEG	Framework for Economic Growth
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic information system
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GST	General Sales Tax
HIES	Household Income and Economic Survey
IDS	Innovative Development Strategies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IR	Intermediate Result
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plant
MNFSR	Ministry of National Food Security and research
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWP	Ministry of Water and Power
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NIGAB	National institute of Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
NWP	National Water Policy
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PC	Planning Commission
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSDE	Pakistan Society for Development Economists
PSSP	Pakistan Strategy Support Program
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RAC	Research Advisory Committee
RHPS	Rural Household Panel Survey
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SHFINT	Saving Humanity Foundation International
SPR&SW	Strategic Planning and Reforms & Statistics Wing
UAF	University of Agriculture - Faisalabad
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Responding to a request from the Government of Pakistan, the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP) was launched in July 2011. This program is a flexible country-led and country-wide policy analysis and capacity strengthening program, which provides analytical support on a range of economic policies affecting agricultural growth and food security in the country. The core purpose of the program is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and enhanced food security through strengthened national capacity for designing and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. This requires improving research-based policy analysis; building capacity, leadership and networks among researchers and policy analysts within and outside the government; and disseminating research results among diverse stakeholders.

Until the third quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, PSSP's objectives were highly consistent with those of the *Framework for Economic Growth* (FEG), which was promulgated by the Planning Commission under the previous Government of Pakistan (GOP). With the national elections of May 2013, a new GOP took office, with a new economic growth strategy, *Vision 2025*, and the Planning Commission still remains the key counterpart for PSSP. PSSP held several meetings with the Planning Commission to realign its activities for its final years so that they support the new GOP's strategic priorities. PSSP also contributed directly to the development of the *Vision 2025* by playing a major role in the review of the draft and finalization of the document.

PSSP's four primary research priorities are as follows:

1. Agricultural production and productivity
2. Water management and irrigation
3. Macroeconomics, markets and trade
4. Poverty reduction (Income dynamics) and job creation (social safety nets)

In addition to generating policy-relevant research, PSSP aims to improve policy analysis and advocacy, and build the capacity of researchers in selected Government of Pakistan and non-government institutions through PSSP's capacity strengthening, feedback and outreach, and policy advisory programs. Having increased the capacity to conduct research, analyze information and formulate evidence-based policy recommendations, PSSP is linking these Pakistani researchers and institutions through targeted efforts to develop knowledge-sharing networks. Work is currently progressing in regard to training activities with the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), the Planning Commission and civil society organizations. (See the Outcome 3 (IR 3) discussion in Section 4 under subsection "Expected Results as reflected in the Performance Management Plan").

SUCCESS STORIES

(i) Creating Fiscal Space for Agriculture: PSSP has played an integral role in promoting the importance of the agriculture sector in the policies that affect overall economic growth and poverty alleviation in Pakistan. PSSP's Third Annual Conference on "Agricultural and Natural Resource Issues and Policy Reform" took place in Islamabad on April 14 – 15, 2015 and was attended by over 200 policy makers, academics and civil society stakeholders. His Excellency President Mamnoon Hussain also attended the event along with federal ministers, secretaries and members of national assembly.

Part of PSSP's research has focused on the importance of agriculture, along with finding fiscal space for agriculture research and development and also on optimizing the subsidies in the fertilizer sector. PSSP's research was presented several times to relevant stakeholders and policy makers and in the 2015-16 budget, PARC received an allocation of 1.3 billion

PKR. Also, in 2015, the Government announced a relief package for agricultural producers of PKR 341 billion. PSSP has been credited several times for shifting the focus back to agriculture.

(ii) Fertilizer Sector Study: Part of the Agriculture package mentioned above included a PKR 20 billion subsidy aimed at reducing of prices of diammonium phosphate (DAP), nitrophosphate (NP) and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertilizer, both of which had been argued in our research and policy dialogue work.

(iii) Center for Rural Economy at the Planning Commission: At the request of Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister for Planning Development and Reforms, PSSP, in collaboration with the Planning Commission, developed a concept note for a Center for Rural Economy (CRE). PSSP proposed a center with six functional groups. The CRE is designed to fill a key gap between knowledge and application by catalyzing policy-related research that provides ongoing options to policy-makers in the rural sector. The concept note developed by PSSP in collaboration with the Planning Commission became a PC-1 that was approved by the Central Development Working Party (CDWP) on 27 January, 2015. It will have an annual budget of \$2 million for the first 2 years and will develop an endowment fund of \$20 million to function after the second year.

OTHER MAJOR PSSP RESULTS AND DEVELOPING COLLABORATIONS

Agricultural Production: In this year, PSSP completed Round 2 of the Bt Cotton Survey, along with a Seed Dealer Survey. Analysis and finalization of several research studies on this topic are ongoing. PSSP hosted a number of focus group discussions on the Seed Amendment Act of 2015, which was approved by the Senate on July 7, 2015, and focus group discussions for reforms in the fertilizer sector policy were also held by PSSP, as were meeting promoting a focus on agricultural research and development. The Prime Minister's office announced a Rs. 341 billion agriculture package, and as part of that process, research by PSSP was also used to present information on agriculture directly to the Prime Minister by the Secretary of National Food Security and Research and others.

Water Management and Irrigation: PSSP held focus group discussions on the draft national water policy, which was developed in collaboration with the Planning Commission. There also seems to be a renewed interest by the Ministry of Water and Power to finalize a national water policy; PSSP will work with all stakeholders to push this through. PSSP also worked on a "Water Flow Information Pilot" and "Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiments" in collaboration with IWMI and the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. The Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Round 1.5 data was publicly released on IFPRI's website.

Macroeconomics, Markets, Trade and Governance: The social accounting matrix of 2010-11 was finalized last year, with a disaggregation to 64 activities (sectors), 16 household groups, and eight different tax accounts. The SAM stands ready for internal use and will be disseminated once the accompanying working paper is finalized. Two working papers under this theme are being finalized for presentation at the Pakistan Society for Development Economists (PSDE) conference in December 2015. These include: 1) Factors Influencing Choice of Energy Sources in Rural Pakistan and 2) Fiscal space for investment in agriculture – a review of taxes and subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan. An earlier version of the second paper was also presented at PSSP's Third Annual Conference.

Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets: The Data for Round 1 of RHPS was publicly released on IFPRI's website in March 2015 with a formal launching ceremony held on May 2015 at the Planning Commission with Chairman, Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) as

chief guest. PSSP continued working on studies using the RHPS, including studies focused on the small commercial farmer, nutrition, migration, gender and social safety nets. Two focus group discussions on nutrition were held at the PSSP office and a seminar on food consumption patterns and nutrition was held at the Planning commission and was also presented at PSSP's Third Annual Conference.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

PSSP has engaged in the following main activities related to capacity strengthening.

PSSP's Competitive Grants Program (CGP)

The Planning Commission and IFPRI jointly designed the CGP, which is managed by a 14-member Research Advisory Committee (RAC). Over three rounds, RAC members have reviewed over 760 applications, sending each applicant a review score and selecting 175 proposals for further evaluation. From these short-lists, the RAC invited 103 applicants to make oral presentations on their proposals, ultimately deciding to fund 71 projects involving additional investigators and co-investigators (and their post-graduate master's degree and Ph.D. students. By the end of FY 2015, the RAC continued the process of review and submission of second and third round studies. At the end of the fourth quarter, the interim reports from all but two projects for Round 3 had been received. Also, the full review process had been completed for 28 of the 35 projects. This leaves five projects still in the review stage. Three final reports for Round 3 were also received.

Other Capacity Strengthening Activities

Training Courses: Steve Davies, Chief of Party of PSSP, conducted week long courses for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals, which was jointly organized and presented by PSSP and PARC three times throughout the year. PSSP also held training courses on poverty mapping, social accounting matrices, GAMS, integrated energy modeling and enumeration skills in FY 2015.

Study Groups: PSSP has a number of working study groups which include a CGE working group with researchers from PARC, the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, the Planning Commission and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI); and a group formed with CGP awardees interested in entrepreneurship.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress on the 15 indicators stated in the results framework designed in the Performance Management Plan. A snapshot of PSSP's performance can be seen in the table on the following page.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

PSSP was awarded a no-cost extension for July 2015 through June 2016. The program scaled down its activities by only focusing on the high impact policy research during FY 2015 with a smaller staff and also moved the main office back to F7.

Table 1: PMP Indicators Target vs. Actual

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Unit	FY 2015		Cumulative Progress FY 2015
			Target	Progress in Q4	
1	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance	Number	5	8	0
2	Aggregate index of production, access to, and use of research produced as a result of USG assistance	Index	2.34	6.09	9.18
3	Index of capturing production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance	Index	1.15	0.16	1.36
4	Number of new USG-funded awards to institutions/individuals in support of research.	Number	5	0	5
5	Index capturing access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders	Index	4.31	19.9	27.6
6	Number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)s signed with research networks	Number	12	0	4
7	Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP sponsored events	Number	120	41	611
8	Number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP-funded research	Number	10	1	18
9	Number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available	Number	4	0	2
10	Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector/ civil society stakeholders	Index	2.08	0.20	1.22
11	Number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations	Number	40	18	37
12	Number of results reported, published and presented for public knowledge from PSSP support and research to civil society partners	Number	8	1	15
13	Number of media mentions of PSSP	Number	75	0	52
14	Number of persons receiving training on skill development	Number	160	0	200
15	Number of persons receiving USG supported training on policy development, analysis, and implementation	Number	50	23	110
16	Number of USG-assisted organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels	Number	8	0	4
17	Number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework	Number	25	5	45
18	Number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance	Number	13	2	16

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable agricultural growth and economic development in Pakistan are severely constrained by a lack of policies that promote pro-poor agricultural growth, encourage private sector investment and enhance food security. Furthermore, government interference in agricultural markets raises transaction costs and discourages private investment. It is imperative to redefine the ways that national and provincial government institutions operate, since many public sector services have been “devolved” from federal to provincial institutions (under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of April 2010), in order to promote economic growth at this critical juncture.

Strengthening agriculturally-related government institutions, including those at the provincial level, will increase the capacity of the GOP to provide sound leadership and decisions, improved dialogue with stakeholders, and direction during this important transition.

In order to determine those policies and investments best suited to achieving agricultural growth and poverty reduction, research and knowledge sharing are essential to close existing knowledge gaps. To institutionalize and sustain the process of policy analysis and implementation, the capacity of national researchers and research organizations must be strengthened.

PSSP Purpose, Goals and Objectives

The purpose of PSSP is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and food security through strengthened national capacity to design and implement evidence-based policy reforms. The overall goal is to enhance agricultural growth and economic development through strengthened Pakistani capacity for analyzing, advocating for, and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. Improved policy decisions, based on better analysis and information, will create a more favorable and predictable investment climate for private enterprises, and will accelerate agricultural growth and economic development in Pakistan. PSSP objectives are to improve policy analysis and advocacy, build the capacity of selected GOP and non-government entities, institutions and individuals through knowledge sharing networks, and to increase their capacity for conducting research, analyzing information and developing sound policies.

IFPRI's PSSP is a four-year, country-led, countrywide program covering a range of economic policies affecting economic growth and food security. PSSP was initially envisaged to support the Framework for Economic Growth (FEG) of the previous government, which was replaced by the current Vision 2025 strategy following the change of government in 2013. PSSP supported the Planning Commission for the development of the *Vision 2025* document, which was unveiled in August 2014, and aligned its activities with the objectives outlined in Vision 2025.

PSSP is guided by a National Advisory Committee (NAC), chaired by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, with representation from USAID, and regional and provincial stakeholders. PSSP reviews its policy advisory activities with the NAC to inform and assist in the implementation of the GOP's current strategic directions and related policy reforms.

Strategic Fit with Government of Pakistan Objectives

The GOP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, adopted in 2003 and reaffirmed in 2008, prioritizes the development of the agricultural sector as a way to alleviate poverty, increase incomes and create a vibrant rural economy. It emphasizes agriculture as the key source of job creation in predominantly rural districts and recognizes its potential as a catalyst for growth in the economy as a whole.

The Planning Commission has been the main counterpart of PSSP, both under the previous and current government. As noted, PSSP worked to design its activities during its final two years to support selected

dimensions with the development of the *Vision 2025* document itself. As expected, the Planning Commission continues to support a growth strategy based on a broad approach that is focused on regulatory changes needed to encourage economic growth, and continues a shift from specific development projects begun in the FEG program. PSSPs role has been acknowledged by the GoP in the building of such strategies.

Strategic Fit with USAID Objectives

USAID's Economic Growth Strategy, which incorporates agriculture, was approved by the Pakistan Mission and by Washington in February 2011. PSSP is the first of two components of USAID's Pakistan Policy, Science and Innovation Program for Agriculture. The other component is Promoting Science and Innovation in Agriculture in Pakistan, which has evolved into Agricultural Innovation Project (AIP), which is also underway.

2. ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.1 Success Stories

PSSP is engaged in a number of activities that work towards fulfilling the objectives laid out in the Results Framework (described in detail in Section 4). We list below two such key activities that have caught the attention of policymakers and have made steps towards significant policy reform.

(i) PSSP's role in promoting government investment in the agriculture sector:

PSSP's Third Annual Conference: As mentioned above, PSSP's Third Annual Conference on "Agricultural and Natural Resource Issues and Policy Reform" took place in Islamabad on April 14 – 15, 2015 and was attended by over 200 stakeholders. His Excellency Mamnoon Hussain (President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan), Prof. Ahsan Iqbal (Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reform), Mr. Sikandar Bosan (Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research), H.E. Richard Olson (Ambassador of the United States to Pakistan), Dr. Shenggen Fan (Director General of IFPRI) and Prof. Steve Davies (Program Leader of PSSP) spoke about the importance of agriculture in the Inaugural Session. A press release on the event was also posted on The President of Pakistan's page. (See link below)

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/gop/index.php?q=aHR0cDovLzE5Mi4xNjguNzAuMTMwOjkwODAvG9wL1ByZXNzX1JlbGVhc2VfRGV0YWlsLmFzcHg%2FaWQ9MjE%3D>

In addition, seven technical sessions were organized with participation of high level government stakeholders in each. The inaugural session was followed by a debate on the role of agriculture and government in Pakistan's rural development between Prof. John Mellor and Dr. Hafiz Pasha. There were sessions on Agriculture and Economic Development and Resilience and Food security. A session on "Poverty, Resilience and Inclusivity" was chaired by Ms. Marvi Memon (Minister of State and Chairperson BISP) with presentations on nutrition, public services and gender. A session on agriculture and devolution was chaired by Mr. Wasim Sajjad (Former President of Pakistan and Chairman Senate) and Mr. Daniyal Aziz (Member National Assembly and Advisor Governance Institutes Network International), with presentations made by the provincial secretaries regarding issues the provinces had to face after passing of the 18th amendment. A session on actionable policy reforms highlighted the research results of studies done on fertilizer, taxes and subsidies and wheat procurement. The last session focused on agriculture and science innovation.

Overall the event was a success as shown by feedback from the participants and involvement of the important policymakers in each session. The conclusions and recommendations were presented to several influential participants, and led to increased attention to issues and potential in the agriculture sector. It gave quantitative evidence to stakeholders of the benefits of enhancing agriculture to improve the economy. This may have enforced the need to readjust policies that benefit small farmers which are a large percentage of our farming community.

Prime Minister's Agriculture Package of 2015: In October 2015, the government announced a "Prime Minister's Agriculture Relief Package" of Rs. 341 billion to revive the farm sector. The package provides a direct benefit of Rs. 147 billion to small farmers across the country, whereas an additional loan of Rs. 194 billion will be available to the agriculture sector.

Dr. Mubarik Ali, was a Senior Research Fellow at PSSP and is currently Member, Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change at the Planning Commission. He was part of the committee tasked with making a presentation on agriculture to the Prime Minister, along with the Minister of Planning Development and Reforms, Minister and Secretary of National Food Security and Research and Secretary of Finance. He used his prior research done with PSSP to make an hour long presentation to the Prime Minister which focused on the various ways that agriculture can be revived so that it can

stimulate growth in other sectors. This was the basis for the new agricultural package announced in October.

Enhanced Funding for Agriculture Science Research: PSSP has played an integral role in promoting the importance of the agriculture sector in policies that effect overall economic growth and poverty alleviation in Pakistan. Prof. John Mellor, a renowned agricultural economist and senior researcher with PSSP, met several times with the Federal Secretaries of Finance and National Food Security and Research to present his findings on how growth in agriculture is linked to growth in the overall economy. He explained how increasing investment in agriculture would have beneficial effects on the entire economy, including an increase in employment, and he also stressed the need to focus on small commercial farmers. He also presented this research study at the Third Annual Conference. Along these lines, Senior Research Fellows at PSSP are also collaborating with the Planning Commission on a research paper on finding fiscal space for the agriculture sector. In this year's GOP budget, PARC received PKR 1.3 billion, its highest allocation ever, partly due to the arguments made by PSSP.

(ii) Fertilizer Sector Study:

PSSP has done major research on agricultural inputs, which have been presented at various seminars and conferences attended by relevant policy makers. One of our main efforts has been to look at the fertilizer industry. The report on fertilizer policy concluded that the subsidy on gas given to the fertilizer manufacturer does not funnel through to the farmer, and so, if encouraging fertilizer use is the objective, then farmers need to be subsidized directly. The report also explained the benefits of promoting the use of more efficient fertilizer products. These results were presented to several stakeholder groups and the Federal Secretary in the Ministry of Food Security and Research, thus reaching Stage 2 in the policy process. In the second quarter, our proposal to limit these subsidies to manufacturers, was supported by several federal secretaries with the intent to be presented to the Prime Minister's Economic Coordinating Committee for budgetary approval.

In 2015, after a lot of back and forth between legislators, the GoP moved a GIDC bill to the legislature and received approval from the National Assembly and Senate. As a result, PKR 300 per mmbtu was imposed on feedstock, while PKR 150 per mmbtu was levied on fuelstock, so that the subsidy on fertilizer manufacturing was reduced by PKR 150 per mmbtu.

The Prime Minister's agriculture relief package also included a PKR 20 billion subsidy aimed at reducing of prices of diammonium phosphate (DAP), nitrophosphate (NP) and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertilizer. The federal government also issued a notification to encourage the DAP, NP and NPK fertilizer manufacturers and importers to launch a wider public awareness about fertilizer prices, and to give provincial governments the responsibility to monitor equity in the subsidy disbursement. Dr. Mubarik Ali, one of the authors of PSSP's study, was the key presenter to the Prime Minister, which included a review of the fertilizer sector.

(iii) Development of the Center for Rural Economy:

The concept note for Center of Rural Economy (CRE) was drafted by PSSP in August 2014, at the end of Year 3, to be an analytical arm in the Planning Commission. This then reached Stage 1 of our M&E policy process at that point. This document was done at the request of the Minister for Planning Development and Reforms. In developing the CRE, PSSP looked at a number of successful models internationally, including the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Korean Development Institute of Korea to ensure that the center would be designed with current best practices.

The CRE is designed to fill a key gap between knowledge and application by catalyzing policy-related research that provides ongoing options to policy-makers in the rural sector. The target is to become a

globally acknowledged *Center of Excellence* for work in multidisciplinary, action-oriented policy research on all aspects of the rural economy, which leads to improved sustainable and inclusive growth in rural areas. CRE will pursue these areas through a combination of an inclusive and consultative policy process, engaging researchers and stakeholders in training, encouraging evidence-based policies by analyzing emerging trends and future growth directions, and by reducing the gap between researchers and policy makers.

The specific objectives of CRE are to reduce rural poverty, improve food security, resilience, and social protection, generate gainful employment in rural areas to reduce rural-urban gaps and migration, enhance rural competitiveness and exports, and improve the sustainability of natural resources and the environment in rural areas. The overall goal is to improve sustainable and inclusive growth in rural areas. PSSP proposed four research groups within the CRE based on thematic areas/core activities which characterize the rural economy of the country. Along with the research groups, two operational groups were also proposed. The groups are:

- **Group I - Growth, Production and Output:** *(Theme: Improve farm productivity, production diversity, and resource use efficiency.)*,
- **Group II – Institutions, Markets and Inclusion** *(Theme: Develop value chain, link producers with emerging niche market, enhance income diversity, and improve food security.)*
- **Group III: Connectivity, Linkages and Access** *(Theme: Improve efficiency of rural sector economy through enhanced connectivity and service delivery.)*
- **Group IV: Translating Research to Policy** *(Theme: Improve policy formulation, design, enactment and implementation through inclusive and consultative processes.)*
- **Group V: Knowledge Management and Communication**
- **Group VI: Logistics and Support Services**

After the development of the initial document, a number of stakeholder meetings were organized by the Planning Commission, and led to a PC-1 that was approved by the Central Development Working Party (CDWP) on 27 January, 2015. In the GoP budget for FY 2014-15, \$2 million was allocated to CRE for two years, to be financed through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). In the third year, activities will be fully shifted to CRE's own funds, for which an Endowment Fund of \$20 million will be established. Both local as well as foreign resources will be approached to support the Fund. In the third year, CRE will become fully operational with an annual budget requirement of around \$2 million. Position vacancy announcements for over forty staff members for the CRE, including a Chief Executive, were announced on the Planning Commission's website in October 2015. After the recruitment of staff is completed, the center will become functional, most likely in early 2016.

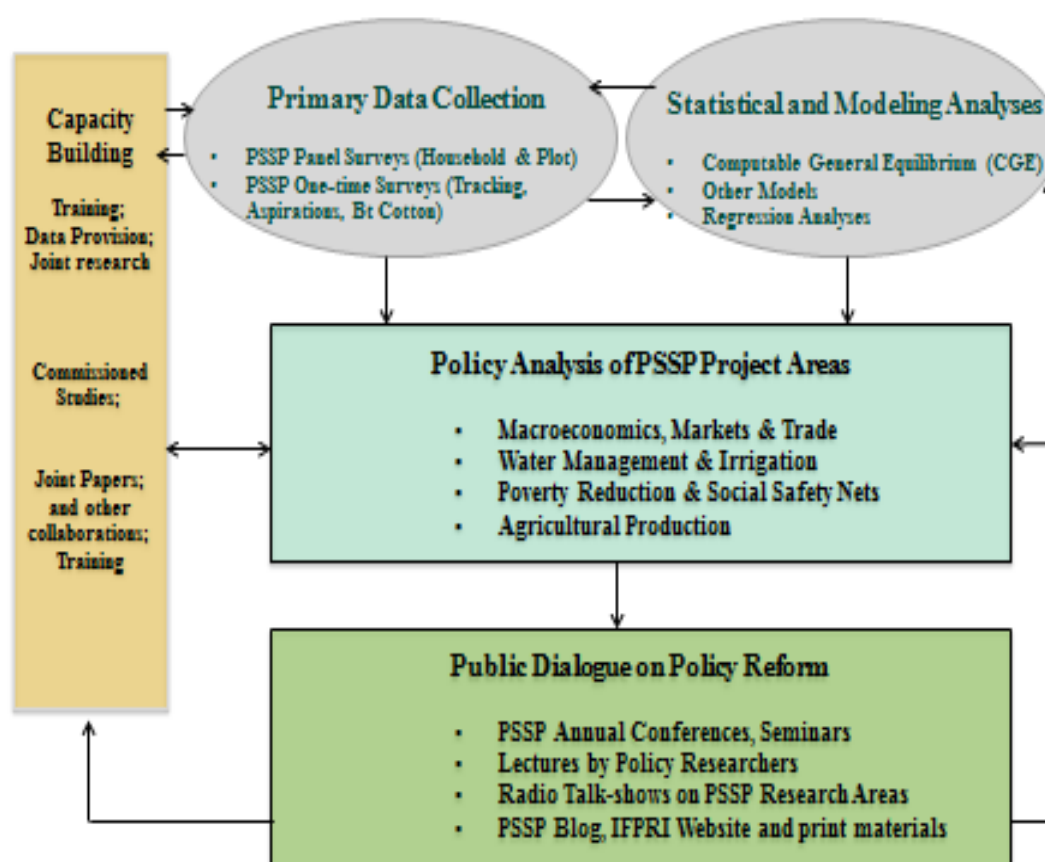
2.2 Other Major PSSP Results and Developing Collaborations

In 2011, PSSP formulated the agenda for its first two years under the instruction of the NAC at that time, and a major part of that work involved setting up systems for providing continued support to the GoP. PSSP has reached a stage where much of the initial work, and evidence required for policy analysis, has been completed or is currently being implemented. This annual report is thus a good time to take stock of our activities and trajectories of the project. This is done in the following sections.

The schematic below outlines the types of work that PSSP conducts. We use two main forms of evidence, namely (1) surveys and regression analyses, and (2) a variety of simulation approaches, mainly CGE models. A variant of the surveys can be to undertake randomized control trials and other experimental approaches to elicit behavioral responses to economic issues. These are required for

evidence-based policy reform to go forward, and much of the first two years was devoted to this type of data collection and model building exercises. Now much of this research is at the stage for directed and in depth interactions with stakeholders. The collected evidence is directed at four target areas for policy reform: Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets; Macroeconomics, Markets, Trade and Governance; Water Management and Irrigation; and Agricultural Production. We illustrate the highlights of activities in each area below.

Figure 1: The Structure of PSSP Activities



Along the left-hand side of the Figure, we show the kinds of capacity building efforts that go along with our research, in keeping with the results framework that identifies capacity building as an important part of the project. These include a variety of training programs that are provided to university, government and civil society participants, and additionally, joint research papers written with international and local researchers, and provision of databases that can be used by local researchers. The details of our work in these dimensions are given in the section that follows, showing results and trajectories in our four areas of effort.

(i) Agricultural Production:

PSSP has many studies in progress on policies for major inputs, namely water, land, fertilizer and seed, along with assessments of the impacts of those policies. GoP officials have already reviewed some of these studies. Major work by PSSP in FY2015 under this theme included conducting Round 2 of the household survey of 725 cotton farmers in Punjab and Sindh, a Seed Dealer Census, support of seed and fertilizer policies, as well as arguing for enhancing overall agricultural research spending.

Bt Cotton Research: The Bt cotton survey, which is a core source of evidence for this part of PSSP, collects information on socio-economic indicators (demographics, income, household expenditure, assets, etc.), varieties grown, sources of market information, sources of seed, farming practices, use of inputs and cost, and the cotton harvest and sales. In addition, samples of leaves and bolls of cotton were also collected for laboratory testing to determine the level of the Bt toxin, in collaboration with UAF, the National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology (NIGAB), and the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC). Round 2 of the survey was conducted in FY 2014 along with a Seed Dealer Census.

Between January and May 2015, enumerators from UAF worked on collecting seed samples from various dealers in taken from the previous Census in 27 tehsils. The objective of the study is to compare cotton genotypes collected from farmer's fields with breeder sourced material through DNA fingerprinting. A number of papers including "The role of social networks in an imperfect market for agricultural technology products: Evidence on Bt cotton adoption in Pakistan," "Information efficiency in a lemons market: Evidence from Bt cotton seed market in Pakistan," Technological opportunity, regulatory uncertainty and the economics of Bt Cotton in Pakistan," A question of integrity: Variants of Bt cotton, pesticides and productivity in Pakistan," were finalized in this year.

Progress on Impact Areas: PSSP furthered the research completed in FY 2014 on the seed and fertilizer sectors by holding several seminars and focus group discussions on the research results. We made a considerable effort to move each area forward by engaging stakeholders, finding champions and tracking progress on each reform.

On seed policy, PSSP held several meetings and seminars with stakeholders including Director General of the Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department, along with relevant personnel from the Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan office, MNFSR, Planning Commission and provincial counterparts. The Seed Amendment Act of 2015 was passed by the cabinet on July 7th, 2015 and in the next year PSSP plans to engage ministries and the IPO office to assist them with proper implementation of the policy in the provinces. (See Box 3 for PSSP's research on the seed sector)

After completing several related studies on fertilizer, the PSSP team held multiple meetings, presentations and focus groups to create awareness of key issues in the fertilizer sector to incorporate feedback and present recommendations to various stakeholders, including policymakers, farmers and industrialists¹. A focus group discussion was arranged in May 2014 to get feedback from academics, farmers, and policymakers. This discussion was chaired by Mr. Ali Tahir, Secretary Agriculture, Punjab

Box 1: “The Architecture of the Pakistani Seed System: A Case of Market-Regulation Dissonance” by Muhammad Ahsan Rana, David J. Spielman, and Fatima Zaidi (Chapter 5 of Draft Book “Agriculture and the Rural Economy in Pakistan: Issues, Outlooks, and Policy Priorities”)

Since the 1960s, the agrarian economy of Pakistan has derived tremendous benefits from the application of modern science to the improvement of cultivated crop varieties (“cultivars”). Pakistan’s seed system, like those in other countries, is comprised of a research system, regulatory agencies, and seed producers. Developed four decades ago to support a state-led provision of seed, the current system has long exhausted its potential to foster growth in Pakistan’s seed industry. Overtime, the legal and institutional structure for cultivar improvement and seed provision in Pakistan has become inadequate and internally inconsistent. Various actors—the seed businesses, scientists, and regulators—try to steer the reform process in their favor. This lack of internal agreement has hampered efforts to rewrite regulations to suit the needs of a growing and competitive market.

With emerging global trends, the framework should be redesigned so that farmers can choose seed that best suits their site-specific agro-climatic conditions. This requires the state to redefine its role from an entity that certifies, approves, registers, and licenses to an entity that defines benchmarks, enables accreditation services, and ensures compliance with benchmarks. This also requires the state to re-evaluate the role of seed certification and position the farmer at the center of policy debates. Farmers’ lack of representation in important policy forums, such as the national and provincial seed councils or in the proposed PBR Registry, confirms that they play a limited role in setting agendas, determining priorities, and monitoring seed quality. Putting the farmer first will reorient policy analyses to the informal sector. Rather than investing in collecting and analyzing data on provision of certified seed, which constitutes only 20 percent of the total seed requirement, investing in understanding the dynamics of the use and provision of uncertified seed will yield more productive results.

and representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, Soil Fertility department and NARC also attended. In 2014 and 2015, separate presentations were also made directly to the Mr. Seerat Asghar Jaura, Secretary, MNFSR and Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms amongst others to deliver key recommendations.

Removing the General Sales Tax (GST) alone results in similar benefits as observed in increasing gas supply, but the government loses much more revenue. The best way forward is removing the gas subsidy and investing in agriculture R&D, which results in the highest social benefit, as all major stakeholders benefit to some degree and the return to society is highest. Additional advantage of R&D

¹ Mubarik Ali, Faryal Ahmed, Hira Channa and Stephen Davies. 2015. “Pakistan’s Fertilizer Sector: Structure, Policies, Performance and Impacts.” International Food Policy Research Institute: Washington D.C. (Under Review).

investment compared to other scenarios is that it leads to the highest increase in agriculture productivity and to a trade surplus, which will create jobs, instigate overall economic development and help alleviate poverty in rural areas (Schneider and Gugerty 2011). As growth in the industrial sector is closely linked to agriculture sector growth, this will induce overall economic development in the country as well.

Impact of Fertilizer Study: After a lot of back and forth between legislators, the GoP moved a Gas Input Development Cess (GIDC) bill to legislators and received approval from the National Assembly and Senate during 2015. As a result, PKR 300 per mmbtu was imposed on feedstock, while PKR 150 per mmbtu was levied on fuelstock, so that the subsidy on fertilizer manufacturing was reduced by PKR 150 per mmbtu.

Details on PSSP's support to the overall research agenda in agricultural science were given in the success stories above. Additionally, PSSP is working in several ways to help improve the efficiency of agricultural research programs in Pakistan. For example, during the past year, four trainings in technical writing were implemented by PSSP and PARC for researchers in Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan.

Box 2: Recommendations from PSSP's analysis of the fertilizer sector:

- i. Review fertilizer policies to incorporate the interest of all stakeholders;
- ii. Promote balanced N, P, and K use and efficient application technologies to improve agricultural productivity;
- iii. Evaluate options for domestic manufacturing with imported gas and directly importing of fertilizer in a competitive environment;
- iv. Deregulate urea imports;
- v. Continuously monitor international market prices of all fertilizers and adjust GST and import duties accordingly with clear objectives to promote a balanced fertilizer use, and gain distribution efficiencies, and crop productivity;
- vi. Create a small buffer stock in the private sector supported by the government to manage prices volatility in the international market.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP will continue to work with major stakeholders at PARC, MNFSR, the provincial governments and various agricultural universities to build their capacity for better analysis and implementation of seed and agricultural R&D policies in the provinces. For example, a training program was designed to train researchers in Monitoring and Evaluation of their projects, to be run in FY2016.

(ii) Water Management and Irrigation:

The water resources of the Indus Basin are crucial to agricultural productivity, hydropower generation and flood management. PSSP uses a combination of survey work, controlled experiments and modeling exercises to address issues in this area. For the survey work, PSSP completed fieldwork and data entry for the Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Round 3.5, which is the second round of a production survey that focuses on plot level production and water management and productivity. PSSP continued its support in targeting various aspects of Government of Pakistan's Water Management Strategies and extended support in: Pushing forward Pakistan's National Water Policy; Promoting Knowledge Management in the Water Sector; and evaluating benefits of alternative investments in the water sector. The main accomplishments from this year are highlighted below.

Pushing forward Pakistan's National Water Policy: Government of Pakistan recognized the need for an integrated water resource development approach to overcome this sector's current and future

challenges: diminishing per capita water availability; climate change; trans-boundary issues; water governance; resettlement; use of saline water; reuse of waste water; water rights management; recharging ground water; and water trade. The Planning Commission initiated a consultative process directed towards a National Water Policy (NWP) through a Water Summit held on World Water Day in March 2014. PSSP extended its support on request of Planning Commission and identified key themes (in 14 concept papers) which were presented in the Summit. PSSP facilitated a continued stakeholder dialogue in FY 2015, particularly in the provinces, as water is very much a provincial subject. If enacted, this Policy would provide a framework leading to potential implementation of key institutional and infrastructural objectives spelled out in the Policy. This work is done in collaboration with major stakeholders from the water sector as well as LEAD Pakistan, the Pakistan Water Partnership, and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Box 3: “The impact of water users’ associations on the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Pakistani Punjab” by Dawit K. Mekonnen, Hira Channa and Claudia Ringler, Water International pages 733-747; (Received 28 August 2014; accepted 12 September 2015)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2015.1094617>

This paper finds productivity-enhancing effects of watercourse-level water users’ associations for farms at the tail of a watercourse and for those that rely exclusively on groundwater – two groups that are marginalized from surface water use and more likely to rely increasingly on groundwater. Yet, heavy reliance on groundwater consumes vast energy resources and leads to environmental degradation through overdraft and groundwater salinization. Improving the management of surface water through functioning watercourse-level institutions can increase use efficiency across water, energy and land resources through increasing agricultural productivity of those now least able to access fresh surface water resources.

Water Flow Information Pilot: Coordination with International Water Management Institute (IWMI) regarding pre-testing and finalization of a baseline survey took place in Quarter 1. The survey for the Water Flow Information Pilot was conducted six enumerators, who interviewed members of Khal Panchayats (Water Users Associations) on 26 watercourses in the Hakra canal system, from January 1 to 15. The baseline survey focused on water usage practices, irrigation preferences, importance of selected farming and irrigation equipment as seen by farmers, and most importantly, having farmers in the Hakra region judge the value of timely and reliable information on water flows within their watercourses.

Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiments: Work on preparation of the survey questionnaire for the Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiment took place in December 2014. For the study on “Understanding Barriers to Adoption of High-Efficiency Irrigation via Choice Experiment” by Patrick Ward, Steve Davies and Andrew Bell, the final sample design was determined from a list of recent adopters and data collection, which began in March 2015. In early January 2015, with coordination from Andrew Bell, the preliminary localization of the survey was done from a version used in Malawi. The first training of twenty students from University of Agriculture Faisalabad and Arid Agriculture University (AAU) Rawalpindi on operating CSPro software and drip survey questionnaire took place in January with a follow up training in March. In Quarter 3 the final sample design was determined, based on list of recent adopters, and data collection began in March 2015 and the survey was in the field in early April in Sahiwal and Layyah districts. The survey was finished in June of 2015.

Progress on Impact Areas. The major impact area in this theme area is related to the development of a new National Water Policy. As noted, the Planning Commission initiated a consultative process directed

towards a National Water Policy (NWP) through a Water Summit held on World Water Day in March 2014 and PSSP extended its support on request of the Planning Commission. Early in FY2015, Minister Iqbal noted to the PM's Cabinet that there will be a Water Policy forthcoming, and PSSP facilitate continued stakeholder dialogue, particularly in the provinces, as water is very much a provincial subject. The Minister on many occasions stressed the need for a National Water Policy.

PSSP is also committed to showing the value of water flow information and related farmer reactions, with adequate data and analysis in front of them, through various complementary efforts: a real time flow measurement is being done with IWMI; value of information in resolving contentious issues in water resources through stakeholder experiments is underway; the structure of a knowledge management system for groundwater in the Punjab is being done as an example; and an experiment on decisions for farmers to adopt drip irrigation is being administered.

In FY 2016 PSSP plans to follow up with members of the Senate standing committee on water and also relevant stakeholders from the Ministry of Water and Power.

Box 4: "Irrigation and Water Management in the Indus Basin: Infrastructure and Management Strategies to Improve Agricultural Productivity" by Stephen Davies, Arthur Gueneau, Dawit Mekonnen, and Sherman Robinson (Chapter 4 of Draft Book "Agriculture and the Rural Economy in Pakistan: Issues, Outlooks, and Policy Priorities")

Pakistan has a large and complex agricultural sector, heavily dependent on irrigation and the hydrological dynamics of the Indus Basin Irrigation System (IBIS), involving both surface and groundwater irrigation. This system faces numerous major challenges: a rapid increase in demand for water for industry and urban use, without concomitant infrastructure investment; diminishing water availability in many regions; continued poor water allocation across provinces and within watercourses; inadequate conjunctive management; large fluctuations in annual rainfall; and long term changes in climate. This chapter provides economic perspectives on some of the main solutions to these challenges by looking at economic dimensions of selected supply side solutions, especially reservoir management and soil conservation.

Additionally, the chapter examines economic effects of some demand side solutions, including better management of conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, the modernization of existing infrastructure, increased water productivity in agriculture, and the use of economic instruments, particularly water trading across provinces. The models and analyses used include a micro level analysis of the determinants of on-farm productivity, as well as a more aggregate approach using a CGE model. These permit an assessment of the technical efficiency of various irrigation practices in agriculture, the GDP effects of the proposed solutions, as well as price and income distribution effects of different solutions to water issues.

(iii) Macroeconomics, Markets, Trade and Governance:

PSSP's models simulate changes to the economy in ways that identify the full range of economic impacts: sectoral gross domestic product; employment; factor allocation; income distribution; and so on; and all can be reviewed in a dynamic context. Climate change and other environmental implications can be added as well. Clearly, to be successful in policy reform, the full range of consequences, such as those that can be seen in these approaches, needs to be understood. For PSSP's macroeconomic work, this area mostly focuses on model building and analysis.

In Year 4, PSSP finalized the SAM for 2010-11. This work was done along with the SAM study group with representatives from the Planning Commission, Federal Board of Revenue, Economic Reforms Unit of the Ministry of Finance and others. The SAM is now disaggregated to 64 activities (sectors), 16 household groups, and eight different tax accounts. The SAM is now ready for internal use and will be disseminated once the accompanying working paper is finalized. Moreover, this SAM captures many of the complexities of the tax system in Pakistan and will allow for better tax related analyses and simulations. This will yield a SAM that is well-designed for use by the FBR and other policy makers to simulate the impacts of changes in the tax system. Paired with IFPRI's Standard CGE model - redesigned by IFPRI's James Thurlow - into a user-friendly Excel-based interface - the new SAM and CGE model are easier to use and adapt, requiring minimal training, and no new software skills.

Box 5: Draft paper on “Fiscal space for investment in agriculture – a review of taxes and subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan” by Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed, Muhammad Saad Moeen: Despite agriculture’s importance in terms of its relationship to poverty and welfare of the poorest households, the government finds it increasingly difficult to find the fiscal space for budgetary allocations for agriculture and agricultural R&D. While tax reforms have aimed to expand the tax base, the benefits of these measures are not seen in the short term and, in a constrained fiscal environment, any expansion of expenditures on agriculture in the short to medium run will require a re-allocation and/or rationalization of existing spending. Towards this end, we offer a comprehensive review of taxes and of subsidies relevant to the agriculture sector in Pakistan. We furthermore produce a picture of the net fiscal position of the sector – what it pays in taxes vs what is spent on agriculture - with the aim of finding fiscal space for productive expenditures in the sector.

We hypothesize that existing spending aimed towards the agriculture sector includes very large outlays on implicit subsidies that are largely unproductive or do not achieve their intended objectives. The largest outlays are in three major interventions: subsidization of gas for fertilizer plants, which approaches Rs. 48 billion; the full costs of infrastructure, and operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, with little or no recovery of costs via *abiana*, which amount to Rs. 166 billion per year; and outlays on wheat procurement, which have been about Rs 25 billion per year recently. We review each of these interventions, pulling together findings from in-depth sector-studies, and offer estimates of the total cost to the government of these outlays and an assessment of whether these achieve their intended goals.

On the taxation side, we use a new Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Pakistan that allocates indirect taxes to the sectors that pay them. While agricultural producers are not currently liable to pay tax on income, they do however make some contribution to the national exchequer via indirect taxes on agricultural inputs. We find that amount is about Rs. 61 billion, mostly from GST taxes on fertilizer. We use SAM-based analysis to estimate the amount of indirect tax revenues that can be attributed to the agriculture sector, and simulations using a Computable General Equilibrium model to show how much more could be raised from the sector with a low, broad based income tax to create some additional fiscal space.

Details on PSSP's involvement in the creation of CRE at the Planning Commission were given in Success Stories above, which is related to this theme area.

A number of working papers under this theme are being finalized for presentation at the Pakistan Society for Development Economists (PSDE) conference in December 2015. These include: 1) Factors Influencing Choice of Energy Sources in Rural Pakistan and 2) Fiscal space for investment in agriculture – a review of taxes and subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan

Progress on Impact Areas. At the beginning of Year 4, PSSP began a review of taxes and subsidies in Pakistan's Agriculture at the request of the MNFSR. This was expanded to a more detailed study of fiscal space and taxation on agriculture and an early version of the paper was presented at PSSP's Third Annual Conference in April 2015. MNFSR has a great interest in this topic and will most likely take on some of the recommendations. (Please see box above). The second area of impact is to help assess, design and create analytical tools for the Planning Commission and others to more directly examine energy issues. In Year 3, the Energy Wing of the PC had requested a review of alternative energy models for their use, and in Year 4 PSSP conducted a training on Integrated Energy Modeling using MARKAL Times. The Planning Commission has been very interested in upgrading its analytical capacity and its objectives and purposes. The CRE, Policy Unit and other activities are evidence of this direction.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP will continue to develop joint working groups with partners from government and universities. For example, the Planning Commission is interested in continuing training on SAM and CGE topics, and selected personnel from other agencies will be included. Thus there may be opportunities for this analytical framework to be used centrally in the policy analysis functions in many parts of government.

Box 6: "Energy and Economic Development in Pakistan" by Paul Dorosh and James Thurlow (Chapter 12 of Draft Book "Agriculture and the Rural Economy in Pakistan: Issues, Outlooks, and Policy Priorities")

Economic growth in Pakistan slowed in the decade 2000-2010 due to a number of drivers. External factors caused foreign capital flows to cease and the country was affected by international food and energy price shocks, while internally, a low growth in agriculture and a large energy shortage were among factors that led to poor growth performance. But despite this, official poverty estimates indicate that there was a large decline in the poverty head count during this period. This suggests that the farm economy and frequent energy outages are inconsequential to the incidence of poverty in Pakistan. In this chapter, we use a dynamic economy-wide model linked with a simulation model to show that domestic factors and hence national policies are in fact important for growth and poverty outcomes.

Our model simulations show that the level and composition of economic growth in recent years is in fact consistent with a slight increase in the national poverty rate. This corroborates the new poverty estimates by Malik et al. (Chapter 8 in this volume). Moreover, we isolated the effects of external shocks on poverty reduction and found that, without these external drivers, poverty at the end of the 2000s would have been even higher than observed. Increase in foreign remittances played a particularly important role in limiting the rise in poverty. From this, we conclude that domestic factors, including slow agricultural and energy sector growth, were the main reasons for the persistence of poverty in recent years.

(iv) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets:

A major achievement for the project has been the completion of several household surveys. The Data for Round 1 of the RHPS was publicly-released on IFPRI's website in March 2015 with a formal launching ceremony held on May 2015 at the Planning Commission with Chairman, Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) as the Chief Guest. This data allows for a wealth of analysis of poverty dynamics and social safety nets in rural Pakistan. Round 2 of the data will be publicly available in the coming year.

PSSP was able to gather useful data on nutrition, especially on child and maternal health care and nutrition in the three rounds of the RHPS. In Year 4, PSSP held a number of focus group discussions with the Member, Social Sciences and Chief Nutrition, Planning Commission; Food Commissioner MNFSR; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Micronutrient Initiative, HarvestPlus and GAIN and a few others, regarding possibilities of our data being used for analytical work to determine appropriate nutrition interventions. The data can also be used to supplement other data from the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) for more comprehensive analysis.

A paper on "Food Consumption Patterns and Implications for Poverty Reduction" by Sohail Malik, Hina Nazli, Amina Mehmood and Asma Shahzad was finalized and is ready to be published as a PSSP working paper. The paper finds that an increase in the price of wheat may not reduce its consumption, but may result in a decline in the expenditure on other non-food items, such as, education and health, in addition to higher valued food items. A reduction in the purchasing power has adverse effects on food security and the prevalence of malnutrition in Pakistan. The paper concludes that there is a need to address the issues of limited dietary diversity, persistently rising prices of food, and issue of food security on urgent basis. An IFPRI Discussion paper using health and nutrition data was also published. See below.

Box 7: "The impact of household health shocks on female time allocation and agricultural labor participation in rural Pakistan" by Gissele Gajate-Garrido (IFPRI Discussion Paper #1449)

There have been few empirical studies in the developing world and agricultural sector on the impact of negative health shocks on household well-being. Does the pervasive effect of a negative household-level health shock persist beyond its initial impact and indirectly affect long-run outcomes? What are the channels through which this impact affects household dynamics? To answer these questions, this paper measures the effect of household health shocks on female time allocation and agricultural labor participation in rural Pakistan. To deal with joint determination and measurement error issues, it uses a wide range of covariates found in the 2012 and 2013 Pakistan Rural Household Panel Surveys, including individual, year, and district fixed effects. This paper improves on previous research by providing evidence on the role of changes in female labor supply as an insurance mechanism and shedding light on the nonmonetary consequences of adverse health shocks. Increases in paid work by women reduces time spent on household chores, which is directly related to child quality. The paper shows how these changes in time allocation affect households' overall well-being.

In FY 2014, a unique longitudinal survey to better understand migration and rural-urban linkages came to its final stages. In FY 2015, a number of papers using this data were completed. This survey tracked all household members in the original 1986 – 1991 panel survey carried out by IFPRI, including collecting detailed employment and migration histories. The papers "Measuring Migration in Rural Pakistan" and "Temporary and Permanent Migrant Selection: The Role of Ability, Wage Expectations, and Familial Networks" by Katrina Kosec, Valerie Mueller and Joyce Chen, were finalized and presented at various conferences. The first paper examines methods used to measure migration and implications for understanding migration's impacts. The second paper compares temporary versus permanent

migration, and what factors drive a person to choose one versus the other, why, how and when people make a transition, and how relationships with the origin households differ. This will help understanding of barriers to poverty-reducing migration and the pursuit of economic opportunities in cities and other communities. Understanding rural-urban linkages and the factors driving temporary and permanent migration has been a high priority of the Planning Commission, and a key knowledge input for poverty reduction policy formulation.

Papers focused on inclusive growth, and the role of the small commercial farmer, were also finalized. See box below.

Progress on Impact Area: Along with research papers on aspirations, migration, gender and nutrition, PSSP is also using the data from the RHPS to prepare a comprehensive report on the food security situation in Pakistan. These papers analyze the characteristics of rural Pakistani communities and institutions, as well as the households and individuals that populate them. These reports have provided a detailed sense of poverty incidence, dynamics, and the institutions and policies that can best reduce poverty. Many of the research results can be made available in forms that are useful to such “on-the-ground” institutions. Thus, the studies that PSSP worked on during FY 2015, such as those related to poverty measurement, nutrition, migration, gender and aspirations, can be used to support the strategic development of organizations working directly with the rural communities.

Box 8: Abstract of “Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers” by John W. Mellor IFPRI/Cornell University and Sohail J. Malik IFPRI/IDS

Agriculture in Pakistan today accounts for only about 20 percent of Pakistan's GDP. Yet more than 44 percent of the country's labor force is connected directly to this sector [GOP 2014 - Economic Survey]. Over time, the proportion of farms with less than five acres has tripled from 19 percent in 1960 to over 64 percent of all operated farms in 2010 [GOP 1960 and 2010, Agriculture Census Documents].

Low yields, limited diversification and low labor productivity have restricted the inclusive growth potential of Pakistan's agriculture and consequently its poverty reducing potential. We estimate that over 42 percent of Pakistan's primarily rural population was below the poverty line in 2010. Within this background it is impossible to reduce poverty without kick-starting inclusive agricultural growth in Pakistan.

This changed structure of holdings in Pakistan and the associated distribution of poverty and hence ability to make investments and undertake risks is not fully understood. By splicing data from the Agriculture Census of Pakistan and the Pakistan Household Income and Economic Survey (HIES) - both of which were conducted in 2010-11 - the analysis highlights the key factors that have confined Pakistan's agriculture to its low level equilibrium and limited diversification.

Our contribution to this literature is to define the rural classes relevant to growth, employment and poverty reduction; to demonstrate how those definitions can be translated into area defined categories; to model the impact of each class on growth and employment; and to analyse the effect of varying the proportions of each class on growth and employment. The effect of shifting large scale sharecropped land to small commercial farmers is also measured, as is the sensitivity to specific variables.

The analysis leads to appropriate policy implications and recommendations to catalyze the required inclusive economic growth in Pakistan.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP plans to continue working with the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the BISP and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to share information and improve the quality of data collection and estimation, so that better analysis can lead to appropriate policies and poverty reduction strategies. Moreover, the carefully collected household level rural panel data (RHPS) has provided the basis for several studies that have direct poverty alleviation implications.

(v) Crosscutting PSSP Activity:

PSSP continued work on a book titled, “Agriculture and Rural Poverty Reduction in Pakistan,” which has been designed to present a comprehensive picture of the food security, growth and poverty situation in Pakistan. PSSP researchers, with several Pakistani collaborators, have worked on various chapters that deal with issues related to land ownership, market efficiencies, rural development, service delivery, and social protection programs, among other topics. The chapters of the draft book were thoroughly peer reviewed and finally accepted by the publishing house to start the publication process in September 2015.

3. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

PSSP's purpose is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and enhanced food security through strengthened capacity for designing and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. This requires improving research-based policy analysis; building capacity, leadership and networks among researchers and policy analysts within and outside the government; and disseminating research results among diverse stakeholders. This section presents some of the main approaches, results and trajectories in the area of capacity building.

3.1 PSSP Competitive Grants Program

A major component of PSSP is the Competitive Grants Program (CGP), which provides small grants in support of research projects. Researchers from across the country – and a small number of Pakistani scholars abroad – have received grants. Rather than providing funding to well-known scholars for research on pre-selected topics, or to a small number of major research institutions, PSSP employs competition to allow scholars – including women and ones from remote areas – to select their own research topics within broad guidelines. By operating in this manner, the program both produces high quality academic papers on key policy areas from an unusually diverse set of scholars and enables the building of sustainable networks of researchers on particular themes.

Award Selection

The Planning Commission and IFPRI jointly designed the CGP, which is managed by a 14-member RAC.² The RAC launched the first round of the CGP in January 2012 with a call for proposals, and took the same action for a second round in October 2012 and third round in October 2013. Over these three rounds, RAC members have reviewed over 760 applications, sending each applicant a review score and selecting 175 proposals for further evaluation. From these short-lists, the RAC invited 103 applicants to make oral presentations on their proposals, ultimately deciding to fund 71 projects involving additional investigators and co-investigators (and their post-graduate master's degree and Ph.D. students).

In FY 2015, the RAC continued the process of review and submission of third round Interim Reports has continued to progress well. At the end of the fourth quarter, the interim reports from all but two projects had been received. As well, the full review process had been completed for 28 of the 35 projects. This leaves five projects still in the review stage, and as of writing this, most of them have moved out of this stage and into the completed column as well.

Example Research Results: Ultimately, the CGP will be evaluated on the quality of its output, with one of the major success metrics being the use of research to inform policy issues. We give a few examples below that have the potential to have large impacts on policy, and the authors, along with PSSP, can continue to push these outputs and follow-on examinations forward.

Journal Article: Exploring Creativity and Urban Development with Agent-Based Modeling. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation* 18(2) 12. <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/18/2/12.html> Malik, Ammar, Crooks, Andrew, Root, Hilton, Swartz, Melanie Mar-15. Abstract: Scholars and urban planners have suggested that the key characteristic of leading world cities is that they attract the highest quality

² Members of the Research Advisory Committee for 2014 were Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; Dr. David Orden, RAC Deputy Chairman; Dr. Nuzhat Ahmad; Dr. Imran Ali; Dr. Ryan Cardwell, Dr. Ali Cheema; Dr. Stephen Davies; Dr. Ariel Dinar, Dr. Akmal Hussain; Dr. Aliya H. Khan, Dr. Iqrar Ahmad Khan; Dr. John Mellor; Dr. Nicholas Minot; Dr. Margaret McMillan, Dr. Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi; Dr. Abid Suleri and Dr. Michael Wyzan.

human talent through educational and professional opportunities. They offer enabling environments for productive human interactions and the growth of knowledge-based industries which drives economic growth through innovation. Both through hard and soft infrastructure, they offer physical connectivity which fosters human creativity and results in higher income levels. When combined with population density, socio-economic diversity and societal tolerance, the elevated interaction intensity diffuses creativity and improves productivity. In many developing country cities, however, rapid urbanization is increasing sprawl and causing deteriorating public services. We operationalize these insights by creating a stylized agent-based model where heterogeneous and independent decision-making agents interact under the following three scenarios: (1) improved urban transportation investments; (2) mixed land-use regulations; and (3) reduced residential segregation. We find that any combination of these scenarios results in greater population density and enables the diffusion of creativity, thus resulting in economic growth. However, the results demonstrate a clear trade-off between rapid economic progress and socioeconomic equity mainly due to the crowding out of low- and middle-income households from clusters of creativity.

PSSP Working Paper 023: "Effects of Livestock Diseases on Dairy Production and Incomes in District Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan" by Muhammad Ashfaq Nov-14. Results highlight the large share of milk production in the livestock sector from larger farmers, despite the presence of large numbers of small farms. The analysis of diseases shows that the morbidity rate of tick infestation and FMD is high both in buffaloes and cows, and significant economic losses are being caused by these diseases due to reduced milk production, weight loss, and abortion. The share of livestock income in total farm income is around 50 percent, which makes this sector vital to the survival of the farming community, especially small farmers. However, gross margins from dairy for small and medium farmers are only around 5 percent of the total gross farm margins (with the other 95 percent coming from crops), while the gross margins from dairy for large farmers are around 40 percent of their total. The return on controlling these livestock diseases is sufficient to motivate farmers to move in this direction, and the vast room for improving margins acts as a strong motivating force as well.

PSSP Working Paper 027: "Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls: An Assessment for Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan" by Syed Ayub Qutub and Nomana Anjum. Paper examines the health and wellbeing of children and their access to urban open spaces. Urban open spaces are valued for their health, social, economic, and environmental benefits. Outdoor physical activity is important for the wellbeing of youth, while playfulness is crucial for creativity and innovation. It is observed that in Pakistan, the access of adolescent girls to public open spaces and school playgrounds is restricted, but there has been no prior scientific study. This research has studied the impediments in four planned and un-planned localities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The restrictions on girls are pervasive and become more severe upon their attaining puberty. The values of city and local parks as adolescent-girl-friendly spaces (AGFS) have been assessed. The project has developed AGFS designs for parks and playgrounds, and tested the preferences of the target beneficiaries. Adolescent girls prefer creative play spaces with loose materials and cycling over fixed play fixtures. Institutional and programmatic interventions are proposed on the basis of the findings and consultations.

PSSP Working Paper 028: "Economic Evaluation of Different Irrigation Systems for Wheat Production in Rechna Doab, Pakistan" by A. Bakhsh, M. Ashfaq, A. Ali, M. Hussain, G. Rasool, Z. Haider, and R. H. Faraz: Paper investigates the factors responsible for low water productivity in Pakistan and demonstrates various irrigation techniques that farmers could use for its improvement. The survey found that the majority of farmers expressed major concerns about shortages of canal water, energy, and fertilizer. These issues were the main factors affecting their land and water productivity. Field experiments were conducted. The results indicated that drip irrigation was the most efficient irrigation

technique. Drip irrigation was 98% efficient, and water savings were 40% better when compared with that under conventional irrigation. The perforated pipe irrigation technique was also relatively better and averaged 77% efficiency with water savings of 18%. Gross margin for the drip irrigation system was found to be higher than for perforated pipe in the same area. And drip irrigation also shows a benefit cost ratio (BCR) of 1.69 and an internal rate of return (IRR) of 36%. For perforated pipe irrigation, gross margins were also higher than the conventional irrigation method in the first year of production in all districts. The BCR ranged from 1.88 to 2.39 depending on site conditions, and was found to be profitable at all discount rates in all the districts. The IRRs for perforated pipe were 187%, 277%, and 197% at the three different sites. These findings suggest that flexible irrigation techniques, in response to crop water requirements, can improve land and water productivity.

PSSP Working Paper 029: “Aid Effectiveness in Poverty Alleviation in a Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster Setting: A Case Study of District Swat, Pakistan” by Murad Ali Completed and posted to the PSSP blog. This paper aims to explore the effectiveness of foreign aid within the 2005 Paris Declaration (PD) framework in a post-conflict and post-disaster zone. Focusing on the Swat region in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in northern Pakistan, which witnessed unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the form of the 2009 militant insurgency and 2010 floods, the key goal is to examine the effectiveness of donor-funded projects in rehabilitation and reconstruction. This research is an attempt to fill the gap regarding how the PD partnership commitments are interpreted and incorporated in the actual course of development and investigates the key factors that constrain the application of these principles in complex settings. While the case study focuses on District Swat in Pakistan, this research has broader implications for aid effectiveness in the post-PD landscape elsewhere, particularly in complex environments faced with man-made conflicts and natural disasters.

PSSP Working Paper 031, “Pakistan’s Potential Trade and ‘Behind the Border’ Constraints.” This paper empirically investigates the existence of institutional, socio-economic, and political constraints to Pakistani exports through a cross-sectional analysis employing a Stochastic Frontier Gravity Model. Aggregate data for 2006-08 and 2009-11 shows lower exports in the latter period. This is attributed to demand-suppressing effects emanating from the 2008 global financial crisis and supply-suppressing effects emanating from energy shortfalls and, input constraints due to floods, in Pakistan. The model estimation then demonstrates that behind the border constraints in Pakistan are statistically significant in explaining total exports during 2009-11. The estimation is also presented for four single-digit SIC categories of products for this period. Behind the border constraints are evident for SIC 0 (agriculture, forestry and fish products) and SIC 2 (manufactured products) that combined account for approximately 80 percent of Pakistan’s exports. The estimation results by country further demonstrate that behind the border constraints affect the pattern of trade through the non-realization of bilateral trade potential. In the post-financial crisis era, Pakistan needs to further develop its institutional capacity to promote competitive exports given the explicit and implicit beyond the border trade barriers it faces and work to remove political obstacles to regional trade.

3.2 Other Capacity Strengthening Activities and Collaborations

Creating Networks for Knowledge Sharing:

In Year 2, PSSP created a Domestic Studies Program (DSP) with several Pakistani researchers, universities, institutions and research organizations, which was designed to create an effective network of knowledge sharing. The domestic studies groups were formed with a vision of accelerating collaborative research and promoting knowledge sharing within the Pakistani research community. PSSP successfully created two groups, each with a lead researcher, three assistant researchers and several research assistants from various institutions, with the objective of producing several high quality

research products. Though this method was successful, it was not as far reaching as we would have liked. In response to USAID's audit recommendations in July, PSSP identified a list of 10 universities to build a knowledge management and training network.

This will ensure that PSSP's training efforts are sustained beyond the life of the activity. PSSP already has relevant course outlines available on such subjects like computable general equilibrium modeling, water modeling, and poverty mapping, having used these syllabi to train individuals from a variety of local institutions in Year 3. It would be an easy step to ensure that local instructors are qualified to teach the same material and to provide the relevant course outlines to these institutions.

Writing Technical Proposals at PARC: In Year 4, Davies conducted three, one week long courses for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals, which was jointly organized by PSSP and PARC. The aim of the workshops was to train participants in writing effective research proposals to help them write and obtain better grants. The sessions focused on writing concept notes, developing a logical framework, project proposal budgets, executive summaries, and donor relations. So far, two of the participants from these trainings have shown an interest in working with students from their own institutions. They plan on using the materials from this training to conduct them in the next year, which is creating the kind of expansion in capacity that we had hoped would occur. There is still an issue with quality control but at least further training is being done, and they are using our curricula as a base.

Other Trainings: PSSP held workshops /trainings on SAM, CGE and GAMS. PSSP also held a training event on Poverty mapping in Islamabad in May 2015. This training included an overview of STATA and ArcGIS. Stakeholders from the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, and BISP among others, participated in this week long training and Chairman, BISP handed out the certificates while praising the quality and importance of the course. PSSP also held a training on the Integrated Energy Model which was conducted by a Alam Mondal from IFPRI and Minister Ahsan Iqbal acknowledged the importance of this work in the concluding session.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP is in a pivotal position to direct these networks, providing a unique knowledge-sharing environment for both researchers, and students assisting the lead researchers, to contribute to various research topics. PSSP plans on making the training materials available on the web or videos streamed on SDPI's live web TV.

Providing Support to Civil Society and other Organizations:

PSSP's main support to civil society organizations was in the form of participation and support in these organizations' conferences and events. PSSP supported the Pakistan Society for Development Economists (PSDE) and SDPI in their annual conferences in December 2014, by helping organize the event and by sending researchers to participate in the sessions.

4. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

4.1 Expected Results

Effective policymaking requires timely, evidence-based analysis that is available to key government decision makers, so the process of policy formulation, analysis, implementation, monitoring and evaluation needs to be effective and sustainable. To that end, PSSP is focused on enhancing the technical capacity of analysts and researchers in selected government institutions, academia and the private sector to undertake policy review and analysis which is robust. Moreover, widespread stakeholder participation in policy debate favors policy reform and implementation. PSSP therefore has prioritized designed for information dissemination and outreach activities that identify the needs of target constituencies, address their priorities, make information and results widely available and promote public discussion and debate. To date PSSP has undertaken substantial research activities and is now well positioned to take results and translate them in to policy dialogue and subsequent action. Details of the specific outputs related to discussions in this section can be found in Appendix 2.

4.2 Results Framework

PSSP's vision is summarized in the following Development Objective.

Development Objective: The overall objective of PSSP is to act as a strategic and proactive partner of Government of Pakistan; promote informed debate and decision making and to rigorously inform policy formulation through research, analysis, and public discussion. The main criterion for success under this objective is the extent of increased utilization of empirical evidence, review and research, involvement of stakeholder networks, as well as private sector and civil society participation in public policy process.

The Development Objective will be met by addressing three intermediate results, as described below. Also, PSSP has devised 18 indicators to track progress on these intermediate results. A description and analysis of these indicators follows the intermediate results discussion below.

Outcome 1 (IR 1): IFPRI will increase and improve research in PSSP's four areas of emphasis, with much of the research being collaborative and interactive with local institutions and academics. The relevant indicator for success is the number of papers completed and published by PSSP supported staff, academics and institutions, including PSSP and IFPRI discussion papers, book chapters and journal articles. Our efforts are designed to strengthen local capacity by creating opportunities for research through commissioned research projects and the Competitive Grants Program (CGP) (IR 1.1). The PSSP will measure success in the CGP and other collaborative research efforts by the number of grants contracted to individuals, and the number of results published from the completed research.

Outcome 2 (IR 2): PSSP is improving access to, and creating demand for, high quality research on the part of policy-makers, academics, and other researchers, by disseminating research results through written output as well as in public forums, both of which are designed to increase discussion on policy change geared toward pro-poor growth and development. Two Sub-IRs (IRs 2.1 and 2.2) support this outcome. First, PSSP will create networks by signing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local organizations and by tracking the number of collaborative trainings, meetings and dissemination events hosted by or held on site by a local institution working with the project (IR 2.1). A second output or sub-IR (IR 2.2) is "increased provision of timely, demand-driven policy analysis and advice to policy-makers and other key stakeholders." This output will be evaluated by tracking the preparation of Policy Notes developed on questions relating to the four main research areas of the project through explicit analyses of policies that have potential to be revised, and by making large-scale surveys available to local researchers.

Outcome 3 (IR 3): The third outcome expected by PSSP involves improving policy-making by mainstreaming the catalytic role of private sector and civil society organizations. This goal is being accomplished through the development of a website and blog, in addition to disseminating results through journals and other media outlets. PSSP is tracking the number of “hits” on each media outlet as well as attendance at each conference or policy related workshop. PSSP is creating an agenda of policies that need discussion in regard to potential adjustment in either design, require passage or promulgation, or need better implementation. In one Sub IR (IR 3.1), PSSP is working towards disseminating research results to private sector and civil society organizations through public forums and meetings with key groups to increase discussion on policy change geared toward development paradigms which are responsive and inclusive.

Additionally, two **crosscutting training activities** are tracked. PSSP is currently setting up training projects that contribute to the achievement of all three IRs, which includes training academics, researchers and local government officials in various aspects of research. Success will be measured by the number of trainings given, along with the number of individuals trained.

4.3 Progress on Indicators

PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress on 18 indicators. A description and analysis of progress on each indicator is listed below. There are also discussions of possible changes for some of the indicators for 2014 if it seems to improve the accuracy or coverage of the indicators. PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress on all of these indicators.

Indicator 1: This indicator counts the number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance. It also includes assessment of the stage of analysis, legislation or implementation that each policy or procedure has reached. In FY 2015, PSSP analyzed 8 policies in total, which included five policies at stage two, one at stage 3, one at stage 4, while one reached stage 5 of the policy process. In Quarter 4 of FY 2015, PSSP did not have any changes in the status of policies it was working on. For the whole year, the following policies were considered:

- Fertilizer Subsidy in Pakistan (Stage 2)
- Establishment of Provincial Agriculture Research Boards (Stage 2)
- Supporting development of Center for Rural Economy (Stage 3)
- Enhanced funding for Ag Science Research (Stage 2)
- Seed Amendment Bill (Stage 5)
- Plants Breeders Rights Act (Stage 2)
- Enhanced Funding for Ag Science and Research (Stage 4)
- National Water Policy (Stage 2)

Indicator 2: This indicator aggregates the index of production, distribution, access to, and use of research produced as a result of USG assistance. The index creates an overall measure by calculating an aggregate index, which is a weighted sum of the indexes for production, access to, and usage at the IR level. The weights are 40 percent for IR 1, and 30 percent for IR2 and IR3 each. Below are the components that constitute the index. The number shown against each component is the output achieved in this quarter.

- The index measuring production of research by PSSP and partners IR1. The number of (weighted by 40 percent):
- The index measuring access to research produced by PSSP and partners IR2 (weighted by 30 percent);

- The index measuring usage of research produced by PSSP and partners IR3 (weighted by 30 percent):

To measure PSSP's progress, FY 2013 output was set as a baseline, with a value of 1. The target for 2014 was for a five percentage point increase or a 1.05 index number by the end of 2014. PSSP achieved a 2.13 cumulative point increase in FY 2014. The target for FY 2015 was set at 2.34, a ten percentage point increase from FY 2014. In quarter 4 of FY 2015, PSSP achieved 6.09 index points. Overall for FY 2015 the output for this indicator is 9.18 index points.

The over achievement is primarily due to a threefold increase in citations of PSSP products, which affects the third sub-index, and which was given a relatively heavy weight because we cannot control this outcome.

Indicator 3: This index captures the production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance. The index captures the increased production of PSSP and partner research and aggregates them into an index. The components of this index are listed below and the number against each is the output achieved in this year.

1. Number of journal articles published: 7 research papers published
2. Number of book chapters: 0 book chapters
3. Number of IFPRI and PSSP discussion papers created: 13 PSSP working papers
4. Number of conference presentations and invited lectures given: 40

The target for 2014 was set at a 5 percentage point increase above 2013 or 1.05 index points by the end of 2014. PSSP achieved 0.95 cumulative points for the FY 2014. The target for FY 2015 was set at 1.15 index points, or a twenty percentage point increase over FY 2014. In quarter 4 for FY 2015, PSSP achieved 0.16 index points and overall a 1.36 index value for FY 2015. The target for this indicator has been achieved. The slight over achievement is because of the increased research output in the shape of journal articles and working papers.

Indicator 4: This indicator counts the number of new, PSSP-funded awards to institutions/individuals in support of research. In FY 2015 PSSP did not run any new CGP awards, so the target was set at 5 awards for FY 2015 because some CGP contracts had not been finalized in FY 2014. The remaining 5 contracts were signed in the first quarter for FY 2015.

Indicator 5: This index captures access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders using citations of products and policy dialogues based on PSSP and partner products as the evidence. These are measured through the production of policy notes distributed from PSSP research, attendance of key stakeholders at PSSP meetings, and networks linking research producers and users together. There are four components of this index listed below and are weighted at 30, 15, 15 and 40 percent respectively.

- Citations of products: 66
- Policy notes and outreach publications distributed from PSSP funded research: 0
- Attendance of key stakeholders at PSSP meetings: 611
- Networks linking the research producers and users together: 0

Table 1: PMP Indicators Target vs. Actual

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Unit	FY 2015		Cumulative Progress FY 2015
			Target	Progress in Q4	
1	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance	Number	5	8	0
2	Aggregate index of production, access to, and use of research produced as a result of USG assistance	Index	2.34	6.09	9.18
3	Index of capturing production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance	Index	1.15	0.16	1.36
4	Number of new USG-funded awards to institutions/individuals in support of research.	Number	5	0	5
5	Index capturing access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders	Index	4.31	19.9	27.6
6	Number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)s signed with research networks	Number	12	0	4
7	Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP sponsored events	Number	120	41	611
8	Number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP-funded research	Number	10	1	18
9	Number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available	Number	4	0	2
10	Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector/ civil society stakeholders	Index	2.08	0.20	1.22
11	Number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations	Number	40	18	37
12	Number of results reported, published and presented for public knowledge from PSSP support and research to civil society partners	Number	8	1	15
13	Number of media mentions of PSSP	Number	75	0	52
14	Number of persons receiving training on skill development	Number	160	0	200
15	Number of persons receiving USG supported training on policy development, analysis, and implementation	Number	50	23	110
16	Number of USG-assisted organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels	Number	8	0	4
17	Number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework	Number	25	5	45
18	Number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance	Number	13	2	16

The target for FY 2015 was set at a 10 percentage point increase or 4.31 index points by the end of the year.

PSSP achieved 19.9 points in the fourth quarter and 27.6 points overall in FY 2015. The over achievement, as noted above, is due to the fact that we achieved a threefold increase in the total citations in FY 2015.

Indicator 6: This indicator counts the number of MOUs signed with economic research networks. PSSP did not sign any new MOUs in the fourth quarter of FY 2015. The target for this indicator was 12 new MOUs. A total of four MOUs were signed with PSDE, SDPI, PARC and University of Sargodha in FY 2015. The under achievement of this indicator is because FY 2015 was the last year of PSSP and any new activities, if started, would be left unfinished, so it was decided to not sign any new MOUs. (See the discussion in Lessons Learned in Section 5 below as well).

Indicator 7: This indicator accounts for the attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP meetings, conferences, and trainings. In total, 611 key stakeholders attended PSSP events in FY 2015. In quarter 4, 41 key stakeholders attended PSSP events. The over achievement of this indicator is because there were a large number of participants at PSSP's Third Annual Conference, and also at the policy seminars and workshops, where PSSP had an overwhelming response from policy makers and academics.

Indicator 8: This indicator counts the number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP funded research. In the fourth quarter of FY 2015, one journal article was published by a CGP recipient in *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*. Overall, in FY 2015, PSSP published 12 working papers and 6 journal articles.

Indicator 9: This indicator accounts for the number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available online. In FY 2015, PSSP made two data sets available to the general public for research.

Indicator 10: This index captures the extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector/civil society stakeholders. This indicator is derived from indicators 11, 12 and 13. It includes the working papers and other research papers produced by PSSP.

The target for 2015 was set at a 10 percentage point increase, or a 2.08 value, by the end of the year. PSSP achieved 0.20 points in the fourth quarter and a 1.22 point cumulative in FY 2015. The latter value implies that PSSP has achieved only 58 percent of the target for this indicator. The under achievement is primarily because of low number of media mentions in FY 2015.

Indicator 11: The indicator counts the number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations. PSSP administration and researchers had 37 meetings with organizations which include meetings with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), National Rural Support Program (NRSP), Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD), Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP), Aurat Foundation, Pakistan Microfinance Network Pakistan and SDPI among others. PSSP achieved 93% of this target.

Indicator 12: This indicator counts the number of results reported, published, and presented for public knowledge. In the fourth quarter of FY 2015, one PSSP journal article on " Inflation volatility: an Asian perspective" published and made available on the PSSP Blog. In FY 2015 a total of 15 research studies were published which include, 12 working papers, one discussion paper, and 2 journal articles. The

results for this indicator were over achieved because of the increased research output of PSSP researchers in the shape of journal articles and working papers

Indicator 13: This indicator accounts for the number of media mentions of IFPRI PSSP papers and results. The target for this indicator was 75 but PSSP received 52 media mentions in FY 2015. These include mentions of PSSP's Third Annual Conference, Policy seminars and Radio shows. The under achievement was because of very low coverage of Resilience Conference due to the unfortunate event in Peshawar on Dec 16, 2014.

Indicator 14: This indicator accounts for the number of persons receiving training on skills development. The target for this indicator was to train 200 individuals. PSSP conducted seven trainings on skill development in FY 2015. These include three trainings on technical proposal writing, three trainings for enumerators to conduct RHPS 3.5, BT Cotton and drip irrigation survey and one training event for CGP recipients. A total of 200 individuals were trained among them 185 were male and 15 were female trainees. The over achievement is because more enumerators are needed to be trained to account for layoffs and replacements.

Indicator 15: This indicator counts the number of persons receiving training on policy related topics. The target for this indicator was to train 50 individuals. PSSP organized three policy-related training events during FY 2015. They include SAM, CGE Modeling, Poverty Mapping and Energy Modelling trainings. A total of 110 individuals were trained, with 80 males and 30 females. The over achievement was because of the very positive response from government officials in these trainings.

Indicator 16: This indicator counts the number of USG-assisted organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels. The target for this indicator was 8 organizations. However, PSSP assisted a total of 4 such organizations, including the Planning Commission, SDPI, PSDE and the Energy Wing of Planning Commission. The under achievement was primarily shortage of funding at PSSP and the last year of operations, which limited the initiation of new activities.

Indicator 17: This indicator counts the number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework. The target for this indicator was 25 meetings with government officials. PSSP senior management held 45 meetings with government officials from Ministry of Finance (MoF), PARC, NARC and the Planning Commission during FY 2015. The over achievement was due to increased interactions of PSSP with government officials on policy related discussions focused on Center for Rural Economy, Seed Amendment bill, National Water policy and Enhanced funding for Agriculture science and research.

Indicator 18: This indicator counts the number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance. In FY 2015 PSSP organized 16 events in total. They include policy seminars on different research topics, Resilience Conference, PSSP's Third Annual Conference and two CGP conferences. The target for this indicator was slightly over achieved because of the increased number of policy seminars and dissimulation of PSSP research to relevant stakeholders.

The comparison of targets and actual output is shown for all indicators in Table 1. Three of the indicators were significantly higher than the targets, including Indicators 2, 5, 7 and 8. Indicator 2 is the aggregate index of production, distribution, access to, and use of research produced as a result of USG assistance. It was high because Indicator 5, one of the sub-indexes was very high. Indicator 5 was far

above its target because of the large gain in the citations of products, due to the fact that, as we noted, PSSP research studies received a total of 86 citations this year, which carry a 30 percent weight, but which were listed as 0 in the base year. Indicator 7 was high because we had much larger attendance than expected at the third annual conference of PSSP, as well as the policy seminars and training events. Indicator 8 also had a significantly higher level of output because a number of studies are being finalized now as we are close to the end of the project.

Two of the indicators were low, including 10 and 13. Indicator 10 is an index of indicator 11, 12 and 13. We did not achieve the yearly target for indicator 11 and 13 which had a negative impact on indicator 10. The project will make up this difference up by the end of the extension period.

Program Administration

Program Extension: PSSP's original project end date was July 7, 2015, but due to all the research work in progress and a surplus in budget from the previous year, a one-year no-cost extension was requested and granted in May 2015. PSSP will now be concluding on July 7, 2016 with a majority of research projects being concluded by then.

New Office Location: Due to a restricted budget PSSP relocated most staff back to F7 in May 2015 and continues to operate from this location.

Reduction in PSSP Staff: During the current year, PSSP reduced its staff count by 5 personnel in preparation for a smaller extension year. The position of Deputy Chief of Party was closed whereas a Senior Research Fellow and three research analysts also left.

5. LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs): In 2014 - 15, PSSP, in order to strengthen its network of knowledge sharing, started signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with relevant stakeholders. These included universities such as University of Sargodha and RIPHAH International University, government counterparts such as PARC, and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), a civil society organization. The purpose of signing MoUs with these organizations was to enhance the ongoing collaborations and to streamline knowledge sharing. During this period, PSSP signed six MoUs with different organizations. All of PSSP's research products, such as working papers, policy notes, policy briefs, discussion papers and data sets were circulated among partner organizations.

In June 2014, PSSP collaborated with Saving Humanity Foundation International (SHFINT) and RIPHAH International University for organizing an International Water conference. Similarly PSSP also collaborated with Pakistan Society for Development Economics (PSDE) and SDPI in organizing their annual conferences. PSSP researchers presented their research at all of these conferences. However the collaboration could not proceed beyond jointly organizing events. The financial assistance provided to these organizations for holding conferences and such events raised their expectations from PSSP. Given the limited time and resources at PSSP's disposal, PSSP had to turn down several financial assistance requests, as well as equipment and infrastructure development requests coming from the partnering organizations. Most of these requests were outside PSSP's mandate. Other organizations wanted to jointly conduct research studies in which PSSP/IFPRI did not have in-house expertise. Also, every MoU needed to be followed up with a usually agreed upon work plan and PSSP could not carry it forward due to its limited capacity and manpower.

PSSP decided to discontinue the process of signing MoUs with local organizations, as we are in the last year of implementation and cannot carry on working with existing or new partners beyond June 2016. As an alternative for information dissemination and encouraging knowledge sharing, PSSP changed its approach to conducting policy and research seminars and holding smaller focus group discussions involving the most relevant stakeholders. In this way, PSSP has been successful in sharing its research outputs with direct stakeholders in a timely and efficient manner.

Policy Seminars and Focus Group Discussions: In FY 2014, PSSP started a series of engagements with a select groups of key stakeholders. Typically, we started with an initial policy seminar, which brought together a group of logical stakeholders in a small enough setting, but one in which the participants might be from a wider set of institutions and interests than might be often the case, so that a dialogue can take place. Following a seminar format these interactions are focused on soliciting quality feedback on completed research, expanded use of this research as well as related avenues which can be further explored or studied. The seminars have been successful but PSSP has also been interacting in even smaller focus group discussion settings which gives each stakeholder more opportunities to give their feedback and input and gives PSSP the chance to get more feedback from the government stakeholders as well.

Engaging in the policy process: As a result of interactions on a number of policies, PSSP has developed elements of a strategy to move forward on policy. First, it needs to be recognized that any important policy issue has probably had some attempts at reform at some point in the past, so we almost always in engage in an area where some work has been done. Often, however, these have not had much recent research, or stakeholder interactions have not been recent or broad enough, to bring the policy to wider attention. We have had a number of these instances on the policies we work on: in fertilizer, little if any research had been done, and while the costs of current subsidies was known, the overall arguments in favor of subsidy reform had not been articulated; also, the Seed Amendment had been in circulation for over five years, and but had not received with much research nor the stakeholder review; the attempts

at a national water policy started more than a decade previously, and a recent 2012 draft had languished unattended, but little systematic stakeholder connection may have been made. In all of these cases, PSSP provided a combination of research and stakeholder interactions.

Thus, PSSP has seen the importance of regular meetings and interactions with policy makers, both to get an update of the policy making environment and also to put informed research into the hands of influential stakeholders. Regularly scheduled seminars, focus group discussions and one-on-one meetings have been key in getting policy makers to notice research results and use them to reform policy. It is equally important to involve a variety of stakeholders to publicize the issue. In policy reform, it is hard to measure the extent of how much a particular research study, or interaction thereafter, influenced the decisions made, but if a policy moves forward, especially after it has been languishing, then at least there is knowledge that this process had a part in supporting the process. In various cases, the contributions can be more specific, of course.

As an example, the Seed Amendment Act of 2015 passed the Senate in July 2015 after several stages of promulgation in the National Assembly. During the time of the review in the Assembly, PSSP held three FGDs and several formal and informal meetings with researchers, academics and policy makers in support of both the Seed Amendment Act and the Plant Breeders Rights Act. PSSP also organized two multi-stakeholder Policy Seminars to publically advocate for the suggested policy reforms in early 2015. An inter-provincial and federal dialogue on the Plant Breeders Right Act is also in the list of PSSP's intended policy reform facilitation & implementation. This policy is at an earlier stage and so we will be able to affect the actual wording of the policy. (Please see Appendix 8 for a detailed timeline and policy process steps for three other topics. An inter-provincial and federal dialogue on the Plant Breeders Right Act is also in the list of PSSP's intended policy reform facilitation and implementation.)

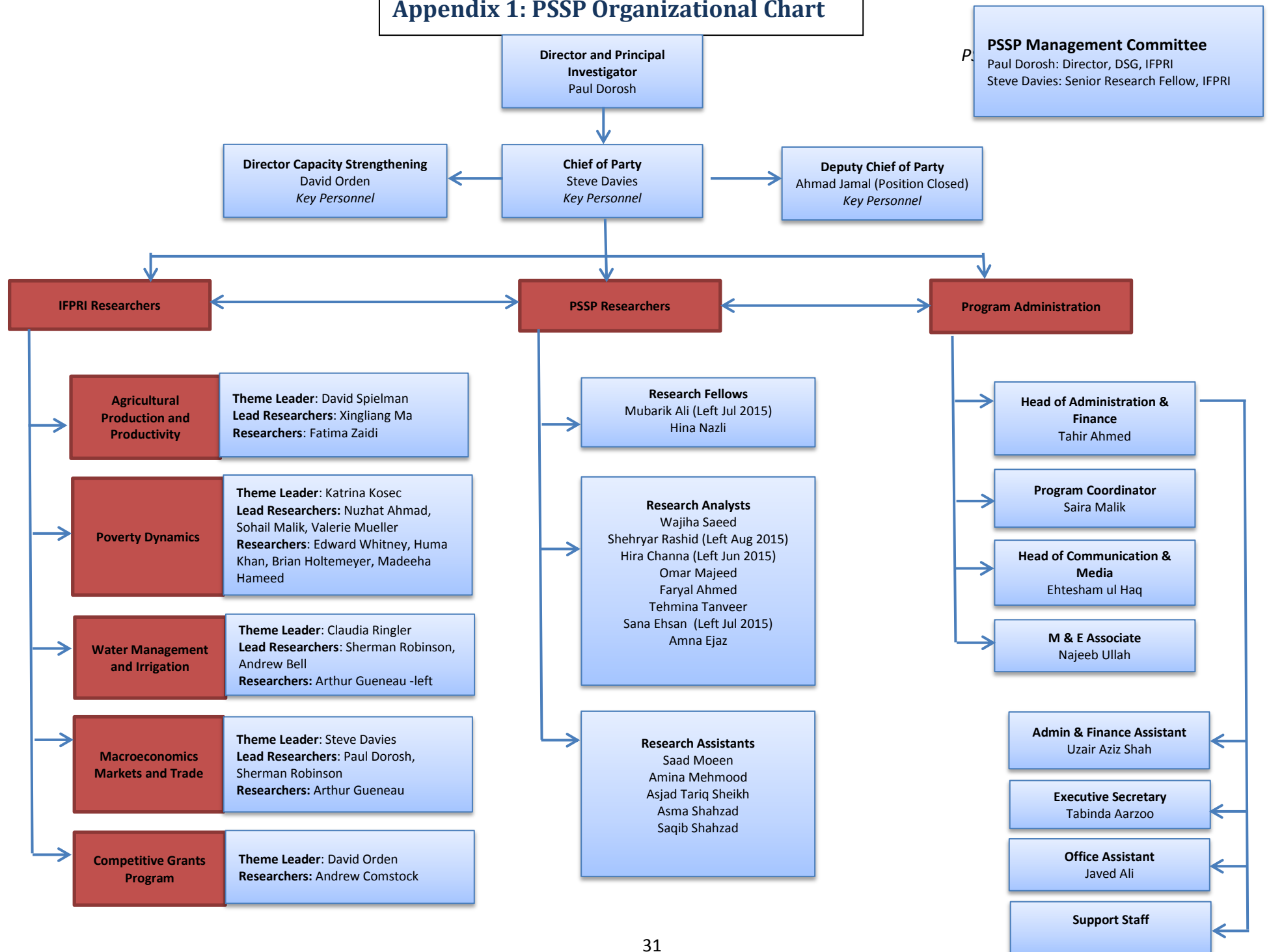
The second understanding coming from our current interactions and evaluations of policy reform is that the passage of a policy is just the beginning of steps towards impact. For example, PSSP anticipates facilitating MNFSR in reviewing the implementation at the Federal as well as provincial levels, which should be as important as the policy itself, as details of the rules and responsibilities need to be clear and achievable for the policy to have meaning. (Work by Spielman has shown that the mere existence of a seed policy is not enough to ensure a dynamic seed industry that supports growing crop yields, so implementation rules, and monitoring and evaluation, and the creation of an enabling environment are equally critical). Secondly, it has become clear in the national water policy that one of the essential components of the policy needed for successful implementation is an effective national water commission. It needs to have sufficient technical expertise and an independent source of funding and a mandate to push supporting legislation in the provinces, and to engage stakeholders.

IFPRI registration: Since the beginning of the program, IFPRI has been trying to register its office in Pakistan to enable easier interaction with government bodies and smoother program implementation. But the government kept changing its policy regarding the registration process and its document requirements. The process of INGO registration has not been clear until recently, and still there are a number of documents listed that are hard to compile. But after some effort and assistance from USAID, we are in a much better position to get the package finalized. A number of documents were compiled this year to get this process rolling. In the first week of October 2015, the GoP announced a new policy requesting all INGOs to re-register and also streamlined the process of registration. IFPRI is now better positioned to fulfill all the requirements and is following up with the government as necessary.

Appendices:

1. Organizational Chart – Pakistan Strategy Support Program
2. Listing of Activities under the Results Framework
3. PSSP Events Calendar (Oct 2014 – Sep 2015)
4. PSSP Future Events to be held (October, November, December) Q1- FY 2016
5. Official travels
6. PSSP Policy Seminar Agenda – Providing Policy Support for Sustainable Development in Swat District
7. PSSP Policy Seminar Agenda – Agricultural Prices and Trade Policies

Appendix 1: PSSP Organizational Chart



Appendix 2: Listing of all Activities under the Results Framework

PSSP engaged in a number of activities that contribute toward the outcomes that are listed under Section 4 on Progress on Performance. This section provides details on the all the activities that PSSP undertook in FY 2015 to fulfill the targets set under the indicators in the Results Framework.

IR 1: Increased and Improved Agricultural and Economic Policy Research

Indicator 1: Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance

The main policies that reached a significant level of development during FY2015 were:

Quarter 1:

- Fertilizer Subsidy in Pakistan (Stage 2, i.e., public debate and consultation)
- Establishment of Provincial Agriculture Research Boards (Stage 2, i.e., public debate and consultation)
- Supporting development of Center for Rural Economy (Stage 3).

Quarter 2:

- Enhanced funding for Agriculture Science Research (Stage 2, i.e., public debate and discussion)
- Seed Amendment Bill (stage 5)
- Plants Breeders Rights Act (Stage 2, i.e., public debate and discussion)

Quarter 3:

- Enhanced funding for Agriculture Science Research (Stage 4)
- National Water Policy (stage 2, i.e., public debate and discussion)

Indicator 3: Index capturing production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance

All research activities undertaken by PSSP that result in the production of a publication or conference presentation fall under IR 1 and contribute to indicator 3. The main researchers are PSSP staff and collaborative teams, including the CGP and other commissioned research.

PSSP Staff and Collaborative Research

Research activities undertaken by PSSP mainly fall under four main themes: a) Agricultural Production; b) Water Management and Irrigation; c) Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade; and d) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets. Completed and ongoing activities in Quarter 3 of FY 2014 under each theme are listed below.

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity

The following activities took place during FY 2015:

Bt Cotton work in Pakistan

- A draft on "Measuring the effectiveness of Bt cotton varieties in Pakistan," which is being conducted in collaboration with University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) and National Institute

of Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology (NIGAB) is underway. In an effort to quantify the overall effectiveness of Bt protein of cotton varieties planted in Pakistan, this study conducted a plot-level biophysical survey of a representative sample of farmers' cotton fields in Punjab and Sindh in 2013. We examined cotton tissue samples from farmers' plots located in six agroecological zones, spread across 19 cotton-growing districts in Punjab and 9 cotton-growing districts in Sindh, to measure Bt-Cry protein expression under on-farm conditions. Tissue samples were collected and analyzed from farmers' main plots at two stages of growth, 70 and 120 days after cotton sowing (DAS). Both qualitative (Lateral Flow Strip assay, commercially known as ImmunoStrip) and quantitative (antibody-based Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay or ELISA) diagnostic tests were performed to assess the presence and the expression levels of Cry protein, respectively. Data analysis of Household Survey Round 1.3 was completed in Quarter 3

- In FY 2015, study was in progress on the comparison of cotton genotypes collected from farmers' fields with breeder sourced material through DNA fingerprinting. A telephone survey for identification of seed dealers within our sample was conducted in November 2014. In December 2014, we prepared a test disclosure template for the dissemination of these results in March 2015. Seed collection from dealers was in progress in Quarter 2 and training and fieldwork for Round 2 of the panel survey on Bt cotton, including a household survey and a choice experiment began. Enumerator training was held on February 3rd-10th, 2015, and in March seed dealer field census, a final survey, and seed collection in Sindh and Punjab progressed. Panel survey round 2.1: Survey of 700 households was completed on April 4, 2015 (28 households were dropped from the sample due to security issues in the area). Data entry and cleaning in progress.
- Household seed samples delivered to University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (UAF) on June 15, 2015. A total of 484 seed samples have been collected from households in total. Seed samples from dealers in all 27 tehsils have been delivered to UAF as of May 20. Seed dealer questionnaires are being processed by IDS. The objective of the study is to compare cotton genotypes collected from farmers' fields with breeder sourced material through DNA fingerprinting.
- Report on "Bt cotton in Pakistan: Insect bioassay for *H. armigera* using leaf/boll samples collected to determine the performance of the Bt toxins in controlling the indigenous lepidopteran pests" is almost complete. This study was done to determine the performance of the Bt toxins in controlling the indigenous lepidopteran pest analysis is in progress. Preliminary results were presented internally in November 2014. The final report is being finalized.
- A draft on "The role of social networks in an imperfect market for agricultural technology products: Evidence on Bt cotton adoption in Pakistan" is underway. Paper results suggest that communication within social networks helps disseminate information about Bt cotton cultivation and has encouraged its adoption. This paper was selected to be presented at the International Conference for Agricultural Economists (ICAE) to be held in Milan, Italy, August 9-14, 2015
- A draft on "Information efficiency in a lemons market: Evidence from Bt cotton seed market in Pakistan" is underway. A working draft was selected to be presented at the International Conference for Agricultural Economists (ICAE) to be held in Milan, Italy, August 9-14, 2015.
- PSSP Working Paper 025, "Technological opportunity, regulatory uncertainty, and the economics of Bt Cotton in Pakistan" by David J. Spielman, Hina Nazli, Xingliang Ma, Patricia Zambrano and Fatima Zaidi was finalized and published on the web in this quarter.
- A study on "The Architecture of the Pakistani Seed System: A case of Market-Regulation Dissonance" was presented at the DSGD PSSP Brown Bag Panel Discussion on "Addressing the Needs for Sustained and Rapid Agriculture Sector Growth in Pakistan" in October, 2014.
- A paper on "Innovation, competition, and industry performance: Better metrics for measuring the growth of Asia's maize seed system" by David J. Spielman and A. Kennedy was presented at the 12th Asian Maize Conference and Expert Consultation on Maize for Food, Feed, Nutrition and Environmental Security, Bangkok, Thailand, October 30–November 1.
- "A question of integrity: Variants of Bt cotton, pesticides, and productivity in Pakistan" by Xingliang Ma, Hina Nazli, Melinda Smale, David J. Spielman, Fatima Zaidi, Patricia Zambrano was submitted to Journal of Agricultural Economics (JAE) in June.
- PSSP continued with their ongoing support to PARC and provincial research institutes, centers, and universities to strengthen agricultural science, technology, and innovation policy in Pakistan>

- Agricultural science and technology indicators (ASTI) Survey and data uploaded to the Data Management Portal.
- Ongoing analysis of seed system policy reforms, including the 2015 Amendment to the 1976 Seed Act and the draft Plant Breeders' Act.
- High-level focus group discussion on the "Proposed Amendments to the Seed Act and Plant Breeders Rights Act," took place in Islamabad, on February 17.
- A policy seminar on "Science and Innovation Policy for the Green Revolution 2.0 and Beyond" took place in Islamabad on February 18. Important Stakeholders such as Director General of Federal Seed Certification and Research Department, Chairman PARC, and others from academia and private sector attended.

b) Water Management and Irrigation

- **Rural Household Panel Survey Round 1.5 and 3.5:** RHPS 3.5 on Agricultural Productivity went into the field in Quarter 1, as PSSP trained the enumerators over a three week period and they then initiated the survey in November. Almost all data arrived at the IDS offices and was being entered in Quarter 1. In Quarter 2, Data cleaning of RHPS Round 3.5 started during and was cleaned by July 2015. RHPS Round 1.5 dataset was readied and the data paper was developed in Quarter 2 and was uploaded to dataverse in Quarter 3.
- **Water Flow Information Pilot:** Coordination with IWM regarding pre-testing and finalization of the baseline survey took place in Quarter 1. A baseline survey for the Water Flow Information Pilot was conducted by a team of six enumerators, with members of the Khal Panchayats (Water Users Associations) on 26 watercourses in the Hakra canal system from January 1 to 15. The baseline survey focused on water usage practices, irrigation preferences, ranking importance placed by farmers on several pieces of farming and irrigation equipment, and most importantly, having farmers in the Hakra region judge the value placed by farmers on availability of timely and reliable information on water flows within their watercourses.
- **Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiments:** Work on preparation of the survey questionnaire for the Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiments took place in December. For the study on "Understanding Barriers to Adoption of High-Efficiency Irrigation via Choice Experiment" by Patrick Ward, Steve Davies and Andrew Bell, the final sample design was determined based on list of recent adopters and data collection began in March 2015. In Quarter 2 coordination with Andrew Bell in preliminary localization of the survey questions from a version used in Malawi to the Pakistani (Punjab) context took place in early January. The first training of twenty students from University of Agriculture Faisalabad and Arid Agriculture University (AAU) Rawalpindi on operating CSPro software and drip survey questionnaire took place between January 20 – 23. Follow up training of 18 students from University of Agriculture Faisalabad and AAU Rawalpindi on operating CSpro software and updated drip survey questionnaire took place on March 2 - 6. Planning for the sampling frame for Drip Irrigation Discrete Choice Experiment Survey started in Early April in Sahiwal and Layyah districts. In Quarter 3: the final sample design was determined, based on list of recent adopters, and data collection began in March 2015. The survey was in the field in early April in Sahiwal and Layyah districts
- **Draft National Water Policy:** PSSP continued to work on developing the background documents for the National Water Policy to be used by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water and Power, with the Planning Committee consisting of LEAD Pakistan, the Pakistan Water Partnership, and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The 14 concept papers were further refined in this quarter. PSSP continued to work on developing the draft National Water Policy to be used by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water and Power, with the Planning Committee consisting of LEAD Pakistan, the PWP, and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Papers and Reports

- PSSP working paper 24 on "Intersectoral Water Allocation in the Indus Basin-Under Different Management Policies" was published on the blog.
- An article on "What role can information play in improved equity in Pakistan's irrigation system? Evidence from an experimental game in Punjab" by Andrew Bell, Mohammad Azeem Shah, Arif

Anwar and Claudia Ringler, was published in *Ecology and Society* 20(1): 51. 2015
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-07368-200151>

- An article on “The impact of water users’ associations on the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Pakistani Punjab” by Dawit K. Mekonnen, Hira Channa and Claudia Ringler, International Food Policy Research Institute, Environment and Production Technology Division, Washington, DC, USA; b Pakistan Strategy Support Program, Islamabad, Pakistan (Received 28 August 2014; accepted 12 September 2015) This paper finds productivity-enhancing effects of watercourse-level water users’ associations for farms at the tail of a watercourse and for those that rely exclusively on groundwater – two groups that are marginalized from surface water use and more likely to rely increasingly on groundwater. Yet, heavy reliance on groundwater consumes vast energy resources and leads to environmental degradation through overdraft and groundwater salinization. Improving the management of surface water through functioning watercourse-level institutions can increase use efficiency across water, energy and land resources through increasing agricultural productivity of those now least able to access fresh surface water resources. To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2015.1094617>

c) **Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade**

- **Fertilizer Sector Study:** PSSP researchers continued finalizing the study: “Pakistan’s Fertilizer Sector: Structure, Institutions, Performance and Impacts.” In Quarter 2, PSSP researchers continued finalizing the study: “Pakistan’s Fertilizer Sector: Structure, Institutions, Performance and Impacts.” A paper on “An Equilibrium Displacement Model for the Fertilizer Sector of Pakistan” by Mubarik Ali, Faryal Ahmed, Hira Channa and Stephen Davies was presented for 29th International Conference of Agricultural Economists in Milan, Italy, August 2015.
- **SAM for 2010-11:** Researchers continued to work on creating a SAM for 2010-11. The objectives are to re-specify the representation of the economy’s structure to better evaluate consequences of Pakistan-India trade, the economic effects of federal subsidies distributed to the provinces, various investment and policy changes in the energy sector, and other issues related to food security and pro-poor economic growth. The will also be used to evaluate the indirect effects of value chain work done in USAID and other projects. In Quarter 2: Researchers continued to work on creating a SAM for 2010-11. The first version of the SAM was completed. Next steps include the disaggregation of households and labor, and setting up a new user friendly CGE model with SAM 10-11 at its base. In Quarter 3: A 2010-11 SAM for Pakistan was finalized. It is disaggregated to 64 activities (sectors), 16 household groups, and eight different tax accounts. The SAM stands ready for internal use, and will be disseminated once the accompanying working paper is finalized.
- The research paper on “**The Effects of Political Competition on Rural Land: Evidence from Pakistan**” by Katrina Kosec, Hamza Haider, David J. Spielman, and Fatima Zaidi was released as an IFPRI discussion paper in May 2015. . This study was presented in November for an invited presentation at the Workshop on Political Institutions and Inclusive Development organized by the German Development Institute (DIE) and the Hertie School of Governance. It was also presented at the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Pakistan Society of Development Economists (PSDE) in the technical session on “Rural Pakistan: Entrepreneurship, Land and Political Economy,” chaired by Nadeem Javed, Chief Economist, National Planning Commission, Pakistan on December 2, 2014. It was presented in July 2015 at the DIAL Development Conference at the University of Dauphine, Paris. It will be submitted to a journal by the end of September, 2015.
- In Quarter 2: PSSP began a review of taxes and subsidies in Pakistan’s Agriculture at the request of the MNFSR. PSSP estimated the amount of indirect taxation that can be attributed to agriculture as well as reviewed implicit taxes and subsidies in the sector. This work will be expanded with a CGE-based study to assess the potential for further taxation in the agriculture sector and its effects on the entire economy. In Quarter 3: A study on fiscal space and taxation on agriculture was initiated, as an expansion of a previous review of taxes and subsidies completed for the MNFSR. Collaboration with the Planning Commission was established, and the study will hence be co-authored by Mr. Aamer Irshad, Chief of Food and Agriculture of the Planning Commission. The scope of the study as well as a timeline was established, and an abstract and

outline has been created. Data collection and compilation is in process. An early version of the paper was presented at PSSP's Third Annual Conference in April 2015. In Quarter 4 the abstract for the study was submitted in July for the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) Annual Conference in December 2015. The study will pull together existing PSSP research, budgetary data and utilize the 2010-11 SAM and CGE analysis.

- The study "**Farmers' Perceptions of Agricultural Land Values in Rural Pakistan**," is being finalized as a PSSP working paper and was also presented at the PSDE Conference in December in Islamabad.
- A workshop on **Integrated Energy Modeling** was held end of January in Islamabad. Dr. Alam Mondal from IFPRI visited from Washington DC to lead this workshop.

d) **Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets**

PSSP researchers continued to work on the following in FY 2015:

- PSSP continued work on a book titled, "**Agriculture and Rural Poverty Reduction in Pakistan**," which has been designed to present a comprehensive picture of the food security, growth and poverty situation in Pakistan. PSSP researchers, with several Pakistani collaborators, are working on various chapters that deal with issues related to land ownership, market efficiencies, rural development, service delivery, and social protection programs, among other topics. In Q1 of FY 2015, the manuscript went through the final rounds of internal review and was submitted to external reviewers in October 2014. In Quarter 2: PSSP continued work on this book. PSSP researchers, with several Pakistani collaborators, are working on various chapters that deal with issues related to land ownership, market efficiencies, rural development, service delivery, and social protection programs, among other topics.
- PSSP research study, "**Productivity Shocks, Aspirations, and the Role of Social Protection: Evidence from Rural Pakistan**" was submitted to a top-tier political science journal (the American Political Science Review) in November 2014, after substantial revisions after from multiple presentations. In Quarter 2: PSSP Discussion Paper, "Productivity Shocks, Aspirations, and the Role of Social Protection: Evidence from Rural Pakistan" by Katrina Kosec is expected to be completed in next quarter. This paper was heavily revised using comments from four referees, and will be submitted to a new top-tier political science journal (the American Journal of Political Science, AJPS) in April 2015. In Quarter 3: PSSP Discussion Paper, "Aspirations and the Role of Social Protection: Evidence from Economic Shocks in Rural Pakistan" by Katrina Kosec was submitted to a top-tier, general interest political science journal (the American Journal of Political Science, AJPS) in early June 2015, and was under review. The author will respond to comments when they come back from the journal. At the same time, they submitted the paper for consideration as an IFPRI discussion paper and it was accepted in June 2015 and released in July 2015.
- Data for the research study, "**Poverty, Mobility, and Political Attitudes: Evidence from Pakistan**" by Katrina Kosec, Cecilia Mo (Vanderbilt University), and Andrew Healy, was collected and the research was outlined, in Quarter 1. In Quarter 2 and Quarter 3: the analysis for this paper was underway, and initial empirical results showed that, perceptions of poverty and a lack of economic mobility impacts attitudes and behaviors of poor rural farmers. In Quarter 4, the first draft was expected to be completed in December 2015 and already scheduled to be presented in January 2016 at the Southern Political Science Association Annual Meetings (January 7-9)
- Research on "**Family Composition and Marriage: The Impact of Spouse Quality and Poverty on Political Attitudes**" by Katrina Kosec and Madiha Afzal began in Q3 of 2014, and a draft will be ready in March 2015. The research will be augmented with additional data from Round 3 of the RHPS, and finalized and submitted as a PSSP discussion paper and IFPRI discussion paper, and to a journal by June 2015. In Quarter 2 was expected to be completed by August 2015. Analysis for this paper is underway
- **The migration measurement paper** was accepted as part of an organized session in the ISI 2015, 60th World Statistics Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro in July 2015. In Quarter 2: The study on "Measuring migration in rural Pakistan" by Katrina Kosec, Valerie Mueller, and Joyce Chen (Ohio State) is expected to be completed by July 2015. This paper examines the methods used to measure migration and their implications for our understanding of migration's impacts. Coding

work and background reading has been completed and a draft will be prepared and circulated by July 2015, for a conference presentation at the 60th World Statistics Congress (WSC) in Rio de Janeiro.

- In Quarter 2: The study on **“Temporary and Permanent Migrant Selection: The Role of Ability, Wage Expectations, and Familial Networks”** by Katrina Kosec, Valerie Mueller, and Joyce Chen (Ohio State) is expected to be completed by May 2015. The research team completed a first draft of this paper, analyzing the factors explaining migration in rural Pakistan. In particular, they compare permanent versus temporary migration, and examine what factors drive a person to choose one vs. the other and why, how/ when people transition, and how the relationships with the origin households differ. This lends insights into the drivers behind and dynamics of migration. This paper will be presented at two upcoming conferences: The Midwest International Economic Development Conference (April 2015) and the Population Association of America Conference (May 2015). In Quarter 3: The research team completed a first draft of this paper, analyzing the factors explaining migration in rural Pakistan. In particular, they compare permanent versus temporary migration, and examine what factors drive a person to choose one vs. the other and why, how/ when people transition, and how the relationships with the origin households differ. This lends insights into the drivers behind and dynamics of migration. This paper was presented at two conferences: The Midwest International Economic Development Conference (April 2015) and the Population Association of America Conference (May 2015).
- In Quarter 3: **Exploratory analysis using the Pakistan Rural Panel Household Survey** motivated by the IFPRI Discussion Paper “Migration, Gender, and Farming Systems in Asia: Evidence, Data, and Knowledge Gaps” by Valerie Mueller, Agnes Quisumbing and Hak Lim Lee. This research is using hypotheses that were formulated in our literature review regarding how migration may affect the agency of women and in response affect investments in agriculture. We are at this time using the Pakistan RHPS to examine gendered migration rates. We will then scope the survey to document gendered decisions regarding investments or efforts in agriculture. For the time being, this work is rather exploratory.
- PSSP research study **“Food Consumption Patterns and Implications for Poverty Reduction in Pakistan”** by Sohail J. Malik et al. was presented at the PSDE conference in December 2014. A seminar on the study also took place in October. This paper is being developed as a PSSP Working Paper
- In Quarter 2: The paper on **“Climate change adaptation in rural Pakistan”** by Valerie Mueller and Hope Thompson (University of Michigan) quantifies the extent to which households in rural Pakistan can adapt to climate change in the short and long terms and deciphering who benefits from such adaptation. It is still underway and predicted to be completed in July 2015.
- **“Perceptions and Practices-Gender Equality in Pakistan”** by Nuzhat Ahmad and Minhaj Siddique of University of Karachi will be finalized by December. The research uses data from Pakistan on National Baseline Study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices under the Gender Equity Program of the USAID. The research will analyze perceptions in Pakistan on Gender relating to human rights and justice, women’s empowerment and gender based violence. The knowledge, awareness and perceptions of men and women will be analyzed separately.
- **“Measuring Women’s Disempowerment in Rural Pakistan”** by Nuzhat Ahmad and Huma Khan. A discussion paper measuring women's disempowerment and comparing disempowerment levels among men and women in the household. The paper is near completion and was presented at the Third Annual Conference.
- **“Intra-household Decision-making and Bargaining Power in Rural Pakistan”** by Nuzhat Ahmad and Huma Khan will be finalized by December. Round 3 data will be used to analyze the determinants of bargaining power and decision making in rural areas of Pakistan.
- During **PSSP’s Third Annual Conference** a panel session on “Using Resilience for Food Security, Growth and Poverty Reduction” moderated by Dr. Sohail J. Malik took place and a study on “Access to Services in Rural Pakistan” was presented to Dr. Madiha Afzal.
- A one-day “Resilience Conference” took place on December 8, 2014 at the NARC

IR 1.1: Increased Capacity Building Opportunities for Researchers and Analysts

Indicator 4: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions/ individuals in support of research

The two remaining methods of providing individuals and institutions with capacity to undertake research are the CGP and other commissioned contracts. The number of research activities funded by these methods contributes to Indicator # 4.

Competitive Grants Program Research

PSSP launched the CGP in FY 2012 to provide researchers with the opportunity to conduct quality research under the guidance of professional and international expertise. Below is an update of studies under the CGP for FY2015

Quarter 1:

- In Q1 of FY 2015, four of the five remaining CGP grant contracts from Round 3 were finalized. PSSP continued to work with awardees to review incoming reports, advise awardees on possible paths for improvement, and edit final reports for publication as PSSP working papers. Final reports from Round 1 and final/interim reports from Round 2 continue to be submitted for review by the CGP team. These reports are read thoroughly and sent to external reviewers, after which, notes from both internal and external reviews are transmitted to the awardees. For those final reports deemed to be of a high standard, a working paper publication is sought, but involves technical editing and author interactions.
- Andrew Comstock, research analyst from IFPRI, held individual meetings in Islamabad with various CGP awardees and co-investigators in December. These one-on-one meetings discussed the current state of their projects and gave feedback and updates from the CGP to the awardees
- PSSP Working Paper 023: "Effects of Livestock Diseases on Dairy Production and Incomes in District Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan" was completed and posted to the PSSP blog.
- A **journal article** on "Inflation volatility: an Asian perspective" was published in *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja* by Rizvi, Syed Kumail Abbas, Bushra Naqvi, Christian Bordes and Nawazish Mirza.
- Another **journal article** on "Exploring Creativity and Urban Development with Agent-Based Modeling" by Ammar Malik, Andrew Crooks Hilton Root, and Melanie Swartz, is forthcoming in *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*.
- PSSP held a workshop for third round awardees in Lahore titled "Design of Primary-Data-Based Microeconomics Research Projects." The two day workshop took place at the Avari Hotel in Lahore December 12-13, and was taught by Dr. Kate Vyborny, post-doctoral associate at Duke University and Visiting Researcher/Fellow at the Lahore School of Economics. Nineteen awardees from the third round of competitive grants were in attendance. The curriculum covered survey design, implementation, and econometric analysis of survey data. Certificates of course completion were given to awardees following the workshop. Video of documents from the workshop will be posted online in the coming weeks. Also attending the workshop were Steve Davies, Nuzhat Ahmad, and Aliya Khan (RAC members) and Andrew Comstock and Amalia Davies (PSSP staff).

Quarter 2:

- During this period, Interim Reports were received from 15 of the 35 third round projects. The external and internal review process has been initiated for each of these reports. Planning also was initiated for the Fifth Research Competitive Grants Conference, to be held two parts: in Islamabad, May 16-17 and Lahore, May 21-22. The main purpose of this 2-part conference is for oral presentation and discussion of interim reports from the 3rd round projects. The draft program is attached.
- Three of the CGP papers were posted on the PSSP blog as PSSP Working Paper 27, 28 and 29. A **journal article** on "Exploring Creativity and Urban Development with Agent-Based Modeling" by

Ammar Malik, Andrew Crooks, Hilton Root, and Melanie Swartz, was published in Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation.. <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/18/2/12.html>

Quarter 3:

- The Fifth and Sixth Research Competitive Grants Conference, was held in two parts: in Islamabad, May 16-17 and Lahore, May 21-22. The main purpose of this 2-part conference was for oral presentation and discussion of interim reports from the third round projects. All 35 third round projects made presentations and 5 selected projects from the second round were presented (see events)

Quarter 4:

- During this period, Interim Reports were received from various 3rd-round projects. The external and internal review process has been initiated for each of these reports. By end of the quarter, the full review process had been completed for 28 of the 35 projects. This leaves 5 projects still in the review stage, and as of writing this, most of them have moved out of this stage and into the completed column as well, while 2 interim reports are still to be submitted. As well, 3 Final Reports from this set of projects were received. The review process has been initiated on these as well and one is forthcoming as a Working Paper.
- Process of review and submission of 3rd round Interim Reports has continued to progress well. At the end of the quarter, the interim reports from all but 2 projects had been received. As well, the full review process had been completed for 28 of the 35 projects. This leaves 5 projects still in the review stage, and as of writing this, most of them have moved out of this stage and into the completed column as well.
- Three Final Reports have been received from the 3rd round of projects. These have all received some comments and are in some stage of review. One of them will soon be posted as a PSSP Working Paper.
- Process of review and submission of 2nd Final reports has progressed as well. Deadlines have been sent to all of the outstanding projects, and during the quarter, we received submissions of 4 final reports; all of which have received extensive comments and/or formatting for Working Paper status.
- No new Working Papers were posted during this period. However, WP 032 was posted at the end of October, and three other papers have been formatted for final posting.

IR 2: Improved Access to and Demand for, High Quality Research on the Part of the Policy Makers, Academics, and other Researchers

IR 2.1: Networks of Agricultural and Economic Research Organizations and Universities Established and Operating

Indic 5: Index capturing access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders

Indic 6: Number of MOUs signed with economic research networks

Research Networks

PSSP signed a total of four MOUs with:

- PSDE: To collaborate on research partnership for their annual conference
- SDPI: To collaborate on research partnership for their conference.
- PARC: To collaborate on research activities
- University of Sargodha in FY 2015: For poverty mapping training

IR 2.2 Increased Provision of Timely, Demand Driven Policy Analysis and Advice to Policymakers and Other Key Stakeholders

Indicator 7: Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP meetings and conferences and Indicator 18: Number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance

Seminars, Workshops and Conferences

Quarter 1:

- On October 2 PSSP held a seminar on its ongoing research on “Food Consumption Patterns and Nutritional Status in Pakistan”. Using the data of the Household Integrated Economic Survey (2010-11) and the National Nutrition Survey (2010-11), this study establishes a relationship between food consumption patterns and nutritional status in Pakistan. Hina Nazli presented her work on malnutrition patterns along with Amna Mehmood and Asma Shehzad. Nazli reviewed the factors responsible for malnutrition by presenting evidence from PSSP’s Pakistan Rural Household Panel Surveys, on the state of child malnutrition in rural Pakistan. Sohail J. Malik led the post-presentation discussion along with Stephen Davies, Program Leader - PSSP.
- The discussion panel for the seminar included Aslam Shaheen, Chief – Nutrition Section, Planning Commission (GoP), Naeem-uz-Zaffar, Member – Social Sector, Planning Commission (GoP), Amir Shahzada, Scientific Officer, National Institute of Health, Nancy Estes, Deputy Mission Director USAID-Pakistan, Steven Fonderiest, Deputy Director, EGA, USAID-Pakistan, Randolph Augustin, Deputy Director, Health Section, USAID-Pakistan, William Butterfield, Economist, USAID-Pakistan and Michael Trueblood, AOR for PSSP, USAID-Pakistan
- PSSP, in the IFPRI headquarters, held a seminar on October 23 on “Addressing the Needs for Sustained and Rapid Agriculture Sector Growth in Pakistan”. Panelists included Madhur Gautum, Lead Economist Agriculture and Rural Development, South Asia Region at The World Bank, Jock R. Anderson, former Policy and Strategy Adviser ARD at the World Bank, and Derek Byerlee, Rural Policy and Strategy Advisor, World Bank. The panel discussion focused on the essential needs for sustained and vigorous agriculture growth in Pakistan in three major areas: Policies; Research and Knowledge Management; and, Market Regulation and the response of the private sector.
- A seminar on Agriculture Sector Issues in Pakistan was held on October 28 at the IDS office. Sohail J. Malik, made a presentation on “Agriculture Sector Issues in Pakistan”, based on a recent research conducted in collaboration with Shujat Ali, Additional Finance Secretary (Budget), Government of Pakistan and Khalid Riaz, COMSATS University, Islamabad. In his presentation, Sohail J. Malik discussed the constraints severely affecting the availability of resources such as inequitable distribution of resources, rapidly growing population, poor governance and inadequate policies. The seminar was attended by Shujaat Ali Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Khalid Riaz, COMSATS University, Islamabad, Qasim Niaz, Former Secretary – Ministry of Commerce (GoP), Wajid Rana, Member – Federal Public Service Commission (GoP), Dr. Sarfraz Qureshi, Former President, Pakistan Society for Development Economics (PSDE), Aamer Irshad, Chief – Food and Agriculture, Planning Commission (GoP), Naveed Cheema, Governance Specialist, Economic Reforms Unit, Ministry of Finance (GoP), Prof. Stephen Davies, Program Leader – (PSSP), Ejaz Ghani, Consultant –PIDE, Nazim Ali, Agricultural Economist, USAID-Pakistan and researchers from PSSP and Innovative Development Strategies (IDS).
- On December 4 PSSP held a seminar at the University of Sargodha. Sohail Malik presented on Food Security, Nutrition and Poverty. Around 400 students and faculty attended this seminar, where Paul Dorosh and Steve Davies of PSSP were also present. The purpose was to introduce the food security and nutrition study to Economics students and develop collaborations for future research studies. A similar seminar was held at the International Islamic University in Islamabad on December 5, which was attended by Naeem-uz-Zaffar, Member, Planning Commission.
- On December 8 Sohail Malik presented the study on Food Security, Nutrition and Poverty to 60 stakeholders at the Planning Commission of Pakistan. The seminar was chaired by the Minister of

Planning, Development and Reforms, Prof. Ahsan Iqbal and attended by all senior members of the Planning Commission. Other stakeholders included representatives from Ministry of National Food Security and Research, UNICEF, World Bank, World Food Program, FAO, WHO, Save the Children, Agriculture Policy Institute and major local Universities. Prof. Steve Davies made the concluding remarks.

- PSSP, PARC, Planning Commission and the Ministry for National Food Security and Research jointly organized a conference on “Resilience for Agricultural Growth, Food Security, Nutrition and Rural Development in Pakistan” on December 16, 2014. The keynote address by Sohail J. Malik offered suggestions for connecting the disconnects, to create a more resilient Pakistan. He noted the importance of agriculture for the country’s resilience and called for a systems approach inclusive of stakeholders from all sectors to build resilience for food and nutrition security and ensure that poor people improve their well-being. The event was held as a result of a consultative process led by the Planning Commission of Pakistan and the Ministry for National Food Security and Research with support from the USAID-funded PSSP.

Quarter 2:

- On January 22 a focus group discussion on Bt Cotton Adoption and Farmer’s Well Being took place in Islamabad. Participants included representatives from PARC, Planning Commission, and Four Brothers.
- On February 17 a focus group discussion on the proposed amendments to the Seed Act and Plant Breeder’s Rights Act took place in Islamabad. Major stakeholders from the Planning Commission, MNFSR well as from other agriculture projects attended.
- On February 18 a seminar on “Science and Innovation Policy for the Green Revolution 2.0 and Beyond” took place in Islamabad. Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms chaired the event.
- On February 24 a seminar on “Strategies to Increase Government Spending on Agricultural Research and Development for Sustained Economic Growth” by Prof. John Mellor was held at PARC.
- On February 26 a seminar on “Prioritizing Small scale Commercial Farmers for Sustained Agricultural Growth” by Prof. John Mellor was held at the Planning Commission.

Quarter 3:

- PSSP’s Third Annual Conference on “Agricultural and Natural Resource Issues and Policy Reform” took place in Islamabad on April 14 – 15, 2015 and was attended by over 200 stakeholders. His Excellency Mamnoon Hussain (President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan), Prof. Ahsan Iqbal (Minister for Planning, Development and Reform), Mr. Sikandar Bosan (Minister for National Food Security and Research), H.E. Richard Olson (Ambassador of the United States to Pakistan), Dr. Shenggen Fan (Director General of International Food Policy Research Institute) and Prof. Steve Davies (Program Leader of Pakistan Strategy Support Program) spoke in the Inaugural Session. In addition, seven technical sessions were also organized with high level government stakeholders including Ms. Marvi Memon (Minister of State and Chairperson BISP) and Mr. Daniyal Aziz (Member National Assembly and Advisor Governance Institutes Network International) and other Federal and provincial, Ministers and Secretaries <http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/gop/index.php?q=aHR0cDovLzE5Mi4xNjguNzAuMTMwOjkwODAvG9wL1ByZXNzX1JlbgVhc2VfRGV0YWIsLmFzcHg%2FaWQ9MjE%3D>
- May 7: Data Launch Ceremony for RHPS Round 1.0 was held at the Planning Commission. The event was chaired by the Chairman of BISP and Minister of State, Ms. Marvi Memon and was attended by representatives from various universities and the Planning Commission.
- May 16-17 and May 21 – 22: Fifth and Sixth Competitive Grants Program Conference were held in Islamabad and Lahore, and were led by Dr. David Orden. These events were held so that the RAC could go over the interim reports of research projects from CGP Round 3.
- June 17: Seminar on “Small Commercial Farmer of Pakistan: Implications for Productivity and Growth” by Dr. Sohail J. Malik was held at PARC. Along with representatives from PARC, there were representatives from the Agriculture office of the US Embassy and USAID.

Quarter 4:

- A seminar on “Providing Policy Support for Sustainable Development in Swat District” was held on September 15th with two presentations related to SWAT:
- A seminar on “Agricultural Prices and Trade Policies” by Dr. Paul Dorosh was held at the Planning Commission on September 30th.

Indicator 17: Number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework

Meetings

Senior Policymakers:

- Quarter 1: In Quarter 1 of FY 2015, Senior PSSP researchers, Steve Davies, Sohail Malik, Paul Dorosh, Ahmad Jamal, Mubarik Ali and Hina Nazli met with a number of policymakers and academics such as Minister Ahsan Iqbal, Secretary Hassan Nawaz Tarar, representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Food Security and Research, Members of the Planning Commission, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs and Asat Zaman, Vice Chancellor of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE).
- Quarter 2: In Quarter 2 of FY 2015, during Prof. John Mellor’s visit to Pakistan, meetings took place with Dr. Aamer Irshad, Chief Agriculture and Food Section, Planning Commission, Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad, Chairman, PARC, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Shujat Ali, Additional Secretary Budget, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ambassador Richard Olson, US Ambassador to Pakistan, Dr. Waqar Masood Khan, Secretary, MoF, Dr. Amir Muhammad, Rector, FAST University, and Mr. Scott Hocklander, Director, Economic Growth and Agriculture Office, USAID
- Prof. Steve Davies, Dr. David Spielman, Dr. Mubarik Ali and Dr. Hina Nazli also met with some of the policymakers mentioned above.
- Quarter 3: In Quarter 3 of FY 2015, Prof. Steve Davies met with a number of policymakers, which include: Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad (Chairman, PARC), Syed Akhtar Ali (Member-Energy, Planning Commission), Mr. Raza Rabbani (Chairman, Senate of Pakistan), Prof. Ahsan Iqbal (Minister Planning Development & Reforms), Ms. Marvi Memon (Chairperson, BISP), Mr. Aamer Irshad (Chief Food & Agriculture, Planning Commission), Dr. Asad Zaman (VC, PIDE), Mr. Naseer Gillani (Chief-Water, Planning Commission), and Dr. Kamal Sheikh (Principal Scientific Officer, PARC).
- Quarter 4: In Quarter 3 of FY 2015, Prof. Steve Davies met with some of the policymakers, which includes: Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister, Planning Development & Reforms, Mr. Nadeem Javaid (Chief Economist), Planning Commission, Dr. Aamer Irshad, Chief-Food & Agriculture, Planning Commission.

Indicator 8: Number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP-funded research

Outreach Publications

(See Indicator 12 below)

Policy Notes

PSSP is working on policy notes based on the research studies that have been finalized. As a start impact notes are being produced to highlight the effect of PSSP’s work on policy making decisions.

Indic 9: Number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available online

Datasets

Quarter 1: PSSP did not finalize any survey data during this quarter though it is working on four more surveys (RHPS Round 3, Tracking Survey and Bt Cotton Survey), which will result in additional high

quality datasets. These datasets will be made available to the public when they pass all quality checks and verifications. For the first year, IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but thereafter, the datasets will generally be made available to researchers for individual use. The data for Round 1 of RHPS was prepared for uploading to the IFPRI website for public use.

Quarter 2: PSSP datasets are made available to the public when they pass all quality checks and verifications. For the first year, IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but thereafter, the datasets will generally be made available to researchers for individual use. The data for Round 1 of RHPS was uploaded to the IFPRI website for public use in March 2015. In this quarter PSSP also made progress on finalizing data for Round 1.5 so that it can be uploaded in the next quarter. The next products in line will be RHPS Round 2, 3 and the Bt Cotton Survey.

Quarter 3: PSSP Datasets are made available to the public when they pass all quality checks and verifications. For the first year, IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but thereafter, the datasets will generally be made available to researchers for individual use. The data for Round 1.5 of RHPS was uploaded to the IFPRI website for public use in May. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/T9GGYA> . Next in line for publishing will be RHPS Round 2, 3, 3.5 and the Bt Cotton Survey.

Quarter 4: PSSP has started the process of uploading data from Round 2 of the RHPS and hopes to complete this process by next quarter.

IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but thereafter, the datasets will generally be made available to researchers for individual use.

IR 3: Policy-Making Benefits to a Greater Degree from Informed Input by Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations

PSSP strives to create a cooperative community of policymakers, researchers, civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders. This is achieved by incorporating stakeholders into the process of defining policy research agendas, encouraging communication across ministries, agencies and line departments, bridging the gaps between central and provincial governments, and working with civil society organizations and the private sector to encourage participation in policy formulation.

Indicator 10: Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector / civil society stakeholders

This index is formed on the basis of the activities described below.

IR 3.1 Increased Informed Input and Feedback Provided to Policymakers by Private Sector and Civil Society Stakeholders

Indicator 11: Number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations and

Indicator 16: Number of USG-assisted organizations and stakeholders that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels

Meetings

- In this quarter PSSP met with the NRSP, RSPN, LEAD Pakistan, and SDPI, among others
- PSSP has been working with LEAD Pakistan and the PWP to design the recent Water Summit at the Planning Commission and to continue on to facilitate the adoption of a National Water Policy.
- PSSP assisted PSDE and SDPI in organizing their annual conferences in December.
- In this quarter PSSP met with the LEAD Pakistan, the USAID Baluchistan Agriculture Project and IWMI, among others.
- PSSP has been working with LEAD Pakistan and the PWP to design and facilitate the adoption of a National Water Policy.

- In Quarter 3 of FY 2015, PSSP senior staff met with Ms. Lola Castro (Country Representative, World Food Program), Banaras Khan (Resilience Program Officer, FAO), Mr. Abdul Wajid Rana (Member, Federal Public Services Commission), Mr. Michael Trueblood, Mr. Harris and Mr. Nazim Al, Ms. Nancy Estes and Mr. Gregg Gottlieb (USAID), Ms. Undala Alam (DFID), Ms. Donnet Walton and Mr. Shaukat (ADB), Ms. Mahwash Wasiq (World Bank), Mr. Qazi Azmat Isa (CEO, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund), Mr. Chris McKinney, Economic Officer (U.S. Embassy Islamabad), and Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah, Mr. Sardar Tariq and Mr. Karamat Ali (PWP).

Indicator 12: Number of results reported, published, and presented for public knowledge from PSSP support and research to civil society partners

Research Disseminated

PSSP Working Papers: PSSP formally published 8 Working Papers and 2 IFPRI discussion papers in FY 2015. They are available on the PSSP blog and are listed below:

- PSSP Working Paper 023: "[Effects of Livestock Diseases on Dairy Production and Incomes in District Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan](#)" by Muhammad Ashfaq, Ghulam Muhammad, Shamsheer-ul-Haq and Amar Razzaq. 2014
- PSSP Working Paper 024: "[Intersectoral Water Allocation in the Indus Basin-Under Different Management Policies](#)" by Yi-Chen E. Yang, Claudia Ringler, Casey Brown, Ghazi Alam, Ahmed Fawad Khan, Taimoor Akhtar and Khalid Mehmood. 2014
- PSSP Working Paper 025: "[Technological opportunity, regulatory uncertainty, and the economics of Bt Cotton in Pakistan](#)" by David Spielman, Hina Nazli, Xingliang Ma, Patricia Zambrano and Fatima Zaidi. 2014
- PSSP Working Paper 026: "[The official estimates of poverty in Pakistan – What is wrong and why?](#)" by Sohail Jehangir Malik, Hina Nazli and Edward Whitney. 2014
- PSSP Working paper 027: "[Urban open spaces for adolescent girls: An assessment for Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan](#)" by Syed Ayub Qutub and Nomana Anjum. 2015
- PSSP Working paper 028: "[Economic Evaluation of Different Irrigation Systems for Wheat Production in Rechna Doab, Pakistan](#)", by A. Bakhsh, M. Ashfaq, A. Ali, M. Hussain, G. Rasool, Z. Haider, and R. H. Faraz. 2015
- PSSP Working Paper 029: "[Aid Effectiveness in Poverty Alleviation in a Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster Situation: A Case Study of District Swat, Pakistan](#)", by Murad Ali. 2015
- PSSP Working Paper 030: "[Religion, Land and Politics: Shrines and Literacy in Punjab, Pakistan](#)", by Adeel Malik and Rinchan Ali Mirza. 2015
- PSSP Working Paper 031: "[Pakistan's Potential Trade and 'Behind the Border' Constraints](#)", by Adil Khan Miankhel. 2015

IFPRI Discussion Papers:

- IFPRI Discussion Paper 1441: The effects of political competition on rural land: Evidence from Pakistan. By Kosec, Katrina; Haider, Hamza S.; Spielman, David J. and Zaidi, Fatima <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129182> May 2015
- IFPRI Discussion Paper 1449. The impact of household health shocks on female time allocation and agricultural labor participation in rural Pakistan. By Gajate-Garrido, Giselle. <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129273> July 2015

PSSP Presentations: PSSP researchers made the following presentations in FY 2015:

Quarter 1

- David Spielman presented his paper on "Innovation, competition, and industry performance: Better metrics for measuring the growth of Asia's maize seed system" at the 12th Asian Maize Conference and Expert Consultation on Maize for Food, Feed, Nutrition and Environmental Security, Bangkok, Thailand, on October 30–November 1
- Steve Davies presented "Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Pakistan: Implications for Food Security" at a November 13 seminar at NARC
- PSSP researchers presented three studies at the 30th Annual General Meeting and Conference of Pakistan Society of Development Economists (PSDE). The theme of the conference was "Poverty, Inequality and Economic Growth." Senior members of PSSP also chaired various sessions of the

conference. The presentations were “The Effects of Political Competition on Rural Land: Evidence from Pakistan by Katrina Kosec, Hamza Haider, David J. Spielman and Fatima Zaidi, “Farmers’ Perceptions of Agricultural Land Values in Rural Pakistan” by Shehryar Rashid and Asjad Tariq Sheikh, and “Food Consumption Patterns and Implications for Poverty Reduction in Pakistan” by Sohail Jehangir Malik, Hina Nazli and Edward Whitney

- PSSP researchers presented at SDPI’s 17th Sustainable Development Conference. Prof. Steve Davies was a speaker and organizer on the session on “Economic Planning in the 21st Century” on Day 1. Dr. Sohail Malik made special remarks on Day 1 on the session on “Food Security Session II” and chaired a session on Day 2 on “Food Security Session III”

Quarter 2:

- Prof. John Mellor made two presentations during his visit to Islamabad. He presented on “Strategies to Increase Government Spending on Agricultural Research and Development for Sustained Economic Growth” and “Prioritizing Small-scale Commercial Farmers for Sustained Agricultural Growth.”
- A number of presentations were made at the “Science and Innovation Policy for the Green Revolution 2.0 and Beyond” seminar in February. They include:
- “Seed policy, market reforms and opportunities for growth” by David Spielman, IFPRI
- “Seed Provision in Pakistan: Industry Structure, Regulatory Framework and Political Economy of Reform” by Ahsan Rana, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
- “The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Regime in Pakistan” by Ahsan Rana, LUMS
- “Intellectual property rights, Private R&D incentives, and food security: Evidence from developing countries” by David J. Spielman, IFPRI
- “The Role of Provincial Research Boards in Improving Research Efficiency” by Mubarik Ali, PSSP
- “Role of Seed Policy in Broader Agricultural Development” by John Mellor, John Mellor Associates.

Quarter 3:

- A number of presentations were made at the Third Annual Conference (Please see appendix)
- “Temporary and Permanent Migrant Selection: The Role of Ability, Wage Expectations, and Familial Networks” was presented at two conferences: The Midwest International Economic Development Conference (April 2015) and the Population Association of America Conference (May 2015).
- A presentation on the study on small commercial farmers was made at PARC in June.

Quarter 4:

- “Agriculture in Pakistan” by Dr. Sohail J. Malik at 19th SBOTS NIBAF on September 21st.
- “Economic Development in the Swat valley: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP)” by Dr. Hassan Sher, Associate Professor, University of Swat
- “Willingness to Pay for Safe Drinking Water in District Swat” by Syed Attaullah Shah, Lecturer, Agricultural University, KPK and Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP
- A presentation on Agricultural Prices and Trade and Policies by Dr. Paul Dorosh at the Planning Commission on September 30th.

Indicator 13: Number of media mentions of PSSP papers and results

Media Coverage

Electronic Social Media: Over the past year, PSSP has efficiently utilized a variety of communication and outreach mediums for its research dissemination as well as to ensure a positive public visibility.

PSSP has a significant Internet presence, with a blog on the IFPRI website and social media pages on Facebook and Twitter. All research conducted by PSSP that has reached the Working Paper stage is available online on the PSSP blog. The social media pages are used to reach out to PSSP’s target audience of researchers, economists, policy analysts, civil society organizations, as well as to the general public to keep them abreast of the latest PSSP updates, news and upcoming events.

PSSP continued to use Facebook and Twitter to share information on Pakistan's economic conditions, with particular focus on its four primary research priorities (agricultural production, water management, macroeconomics, and poverty).

Media Activities:

During Quarter 1 of FY 2015, PSSP received media coverage on the Resilience Conference, Nutrition Seminars and Technical Proposal Writing Training. The Resilience Conference was mentioned in four newspapers, Dawn, PBC, Daily Express, Daily Naabaat, 9 TV Channels, Jaag, Samaa, Express, GEO, Waqt, Alite, Dunya, Sohni Dharti and PTV, and two online mentions B-Recorder, Tribune. The Nutrition Seminar was mentioned in the Express Tribune twice. And the Technical Writing training had two online mentions.

During Quarter 2 of FY 2015, PSSP received media coverage on its work on Wheat and the Seed Amendment Bill. PSSP was also represented on a radio talk show on "Bt Cotton Adoption and Farmers Wellbeing in Pakistan" with Dr. Hina Nazli.

During Quarter 3 of FY 2015, PSSP received media coverage on its Third Annual Conference and RHPS Round 1 Data Launch Ceremony. PSSP was also aired three times on FM101 on the radio talk show "Aap Hum Aur Behtar Zindagi."

- Two radio shows were aired around the PSSP Conference on April 9th and April 16th. On April 9th Dr. Sohail J. Malik was present in the radio studio to talk about the work IFPRI and PSSP does. Interviews of Dr. Shenggen Fan, Dr. Paul Dorosh and Dr. David Spielman were also aired on these shows. Another radio show on June 17th focused on the study "Determinants of Energy Consumption in Rural Pakistan," with two of PSSP's research analysts, Mr. Shehryar Rashid and Mr. Saad Moeen as guests along with Dr. Rashid Aziz former Energy Specialist, World Bank.
- Two Op-Ed's by PSSP authors were published in "The News" and one in "The Express Tribune" on April 9th, 13th and 15th. The topics were "What does Rapid Agricultural Growth Contribute to Pakistan," "Resilience for Food Security and Agriculture Growth" and "Food Security and the Health of Future Generations"
 - Rapid Agriculture Growth Op-Ed: <http://e.thenews.com.pk/pindi/4-9-2015/page15.asp>
 - Resilience Op-Ed: http://epaper.tribune.com.pk/DisplayDetails.aspx?ENI_ID=11201004130352&EN_ID=11201004_130111&EMID=11201004130054
 - Nutrition Op-Ed: <http://e.thenews.com.pk/pindi/4-15-2015/page13.asp>
- A full page supplement on the Pakistan Strategy Support Program was published in "The News" newspaper on April 14th. <http://e.thenews.com.pk/pindi/4-14-2015/page14.asp>

Cross-cutting Activities

Indicator 14: Number of persons receiving training on skill development and Indicator 15: Number of persons receiving USG supported training on policy development, analysis, and implementation

Training Events

Quarter 1:

- **Survey Enumeration:** The first training event dealt with survey enumeration techniques for 80 enumerators of the RHPS Round 3.5, which was held over three weeks in November in Islamabad. .
- **Technical Proposal Writing:** A Training event on "Writing Technical Proposals for Grants" was held on October 27 – 31 at the NARC headquarters for 13 participants.

- **Design of Primary Databased Microeconomics Projects:** PSSP held a two day training event for 20 participants on December 14-15 in Lahore. Participants included relevant recipients of the CGP awards from round three.

Quarter 2:

- **Drip Irrigation Survey Training:** The first training event dealt with survey enumeration techniques for 18 enumerators of the Drip Irrigation Survey, which was held over four days January 20 - 23 in Islamabad.
- **Enumeration techniques for Pakistan Cotton Survey:** This ten day training was held on February 3 – 13 in University of Agriculture, Faisalabad in preparation for Round 2 of the Bt Cotton Survey. There were 42 participants.
- **Technical Proposal Writing: A** Training event on “Writing Technical Proposals for Grants” was held on March 25-27 at the NARC headquarters. Participants were from Azad and Jammu Kashmir.
- **Integrated Energy Modeling Workshop:** PSSP’s energy workshop had about 40 participants and made clear that the objective of a merged Times/CGE modeling cell as a shared target is feasible. This workshop was held on January 28-29 and Prof. Ahsan Iqbal chaired the closing session.

Quarter 3:

- **Technical Proposal Writing:** A training event on “Writing Technical Proposals for Grants” was held on April 22-27 at the NARC headquarters. Participants were from Gilgit Baltistan.
- **Poverty Mapping:** A three-day Poverty Mapping training event led by Dr. Hina Nazli and Ms. Faryal Ahmed was held on May 18-20 at Riphah Institute of Public Policy. Ms. Marvi Memon, Minister of State and Chairperson of BISP handed out participation certificates at a closing ceremony where she spoke to the participants about the practical use and importance of this training.
- **Social Accounting Matrix:** A one-day workshop on the Social Accounting Matrix was held at Riphah Institute of Public Policy on May 13. There were 26 participants at this training from government and academic institutions.

Quarter 4:

- **CGE Workshop:** A half day workshop on “Introduction to CGE modeling” with 11 participants was held at the PSSP office.
- **GAMS Workshop:** A half day workshop on GAMS with 12 participants was held at the PSSP office. Training was focused on the GAMS software which is used for IFPRI standard CGE model.

Note: Work is currently progressing in regard to training activities with PARC, the Planning Commission and civil society organizations.

Appendix 3: Events Calendar for Meetings held – FY 2014 (October 2014 - September 2015)

(October 2014 - December 2014)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 2	Policy Seminars	PSSP Policy Seminar Series 04: Food Consumption Patterns and Nutritional Status in Pakistan	To get comments, suggestions and feedback on PSSP's research study	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ms. Amna Mehmood, Asma Shehzad Ehtesham	Islamabad	Planning Commission, NIH, Micronutrient Initiative	Yes
Oct 13	Collaborations with Government and other Stakeholders	Water Task Force Meeting	To deliberate on the recommendations for the National Water Policy	Prof. Stephen Davies, Omer Majeed, Ghazi Alam	Islamabad	IRSA, WAPDA, LEAD Pakistan PWP	No
Oct 20 - 24	Trainings and Workshops	Fifth technical Proposal Writing Workshop	To train the participants on effective proposal writing skills	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	NARC, PC, PARC, University of Agriculture KPK	Yes
Oct 21	Meetings with key Government Officials	Pre-NAC meeting	To discuss the PSSP year four Work Plan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmad Jamal	Planning Commission, Islamabad	Members and Section Chief of Planning Commission	N/A

(October 2014 - December 2014)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 22	Stakeholder Seminar	Addressing the needs for sustained rapid agriculture sector growth in Pakistan	To review the interim progress report including a presentation on work completed to date and plan for future work	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. David Speilman, Jock Anderson	Washington DC	Pakistan's Ambassador to US, DSG-IFPRI, PSSP	N/A
Oct 27	Meetings with key Government Officials	Pre-NAC meeting	To seek feedback on the draft PSSP Year Four Work plan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmad Jamal	Planning Commission, Islamabad	Minister prof. Ahsan Iqbal	N/A
Oct 30	Outreach and Advocacy	Radio Talk show on Food Consumption Patterns and Nutritional Status in Pakistan	To publicize PSSP's work on nutrition and food consumption patterns from PRHPS	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, Nazim Ali, Ehtesham	Islamabad	None	Yes
Nov 10	External Seminars and Conferences	Seminar on "Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Pakistan: Implications for Food Security"	To study the impacts of climate change on agricultural outputs in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies	NARC, Islamabad	PARC, NARC, PIDE, Academia, researchers	N/A
Nov 14	N/A	USAID Chiefs of Parties meeting	To share program updates from EGA projects in	Prof. Stephen Davies, Najeeb Ullah	Marriott Hotel,	USAID – EGA Chiefs of Parties	N/A

(October 2014 - December 2014)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
			Pakistan		Islamabad		
Nov 21	Meetings with key Government Officials	Meeting with Federal Secretary – MNFSR	To discuss Agriculture Taxation Study by PSSP.	Prof, Stephen Davies, Ahmad Jamal, Wajeeha Saeed, Tehmina Tanveer, Saad Moeen	MNFSR, Islamabad	PARC, AIP, MNFSR	N/A
Nov 25	Workshops and Trainings	SAM Workshop	To constitute a working group for collaboration on PSSP's 2010-11 SAM	Prof. Stephen Davies, Saad Moeen, Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	FBR, PBS, PIDE, Hagler-Bailey, PMAS-AAU SDPI, PIDE, PC	Yes
Dec 1	Meetings with key Government Officials	Meeting with Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs	To give an overview of ongoing and future PSSP activities in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Paul Dorosh, Ahmad Jamal,	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad	PSSP Senior Management Team	N/A
Dec 2	Meetings with key Government Officials	Meeting with Mr. Sikander Hayat Bosan, Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research	To give an overview of ongoing and future PSSP activities in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Paul Dorosh, Ahmad Jamal,	MNFSR, Islamabad	PSSP Senior Management Team	N/A

(October 2014 - December 2014)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Dec 2 – 4	Conferences and Seminars	PIDE Conference, “Poverty, Inequality and Economic Growth”	To explore the inter-linkages between poverty and inequality in connection with growth and society	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmed Jamal	Islamabad	PIDE	Yes
Dec 4	Conferences and Seminars	Poverty, Consumption, Food Security, and Nutrition in Pakistan: What do we know and what can we do about it	To present PSSP research on poverty and its impact on Nutrition and Food Security in Pakistan	Dr. Sohail Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ehtesham	University of Sargodha (UOS), Sargodha Campus	Faculty members from UOS	Yes
Dec 4	Network of Knowledge Sharing	MoU Signing Ceremony between PSSP and UOS	To sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Sargodha for collaboration on various research activities	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ehtesham	University of Sargodha (UOS), Sargodha Campus	Pro-Vice Chancellor-UOS, Dean, Department of Economics-UOS	Yes
Dec 5	Conferences and Seminars	Poverty, Consumption, Food Security, and Nutrition in Pakistan: What do we know and what can we do	To present PSSP research on poverty and its impact on Nutrition and Food Security in Pakistan	Dr. Sohail Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ehtesham	International Islamic University (IIU), Islamabad	Faculty members from IIU, Member Social Sciences – Planning Commission	Yes

(October 2014 - December 2014)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
		about it					
Dec 8	Conferences and Seminars	Poverty, Consumption, Food Security, and Nutrition in Pakistan	To present PSSP research on poverty and its impact on Nutrition and Food Security in Pakistan	Dr. Sohail Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ehtesham	Planning Commission Auditorium, Islamabad	PC, PARC, RSPN, PSSP	Yes
Dec 9 – 11	Conferences and Seminars	“Pathways to Sustainable Development” SDPI Conference	To recommend policy interventions, share best practices, and present workable solutions to the emerging challenges	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmed Jamal	Islamabad	SDPI, Panelists from India, China, Iran, Bangladesh, Afghanistan	Yes
Dec 13	Competitive Grants Program	Mentoring session for Round-III awardees		Dr. David Orden, Andrew Comstock	Lahore	UAF, PSSP	No
Dec 16	Conferences and Seminars	Resilience for Agricultural Growth, Nutrition, Food Security and Rural Development in Pakistan	To start the dialogue for building resilience capacities across different sectors	Dr. Sohail Malik, Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmad Jamal, Ehtesham	NARC Auditorium, Islamabad	Planning Commission, MNFSR, PARC, NARC, NIBGE, UAF, PIDE, PPAF	Yes

(January 2015 – March 2015)							
Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jan 14	External Conferences and Seminars	Lectures on: Macroeconomic Policy of Pakistan: Cities, The Engine of Growth.	To be a part of the debate series organized by PIDE on Macroeconomics	Prof. Stephen Davies	PIDE, Islamabad	PIDE, PARC	N/A
Jan 19	Collaborations with Government and other Stakeholders	Water Task Force Meeting	To deliberate on the recommendations for the National Water Policy	Prof. Stephen Davies, Omer Majeed,	Planning Commission, Islamabad	IRSA, WAPDA, LEAD Pakistan PWP	No
Jan 22	Outreach and Advocacy	Radio Talk show Bt Cotton Adoption and Farmers Wellbeing in Pakistan	To present the general findings from PSSP's research work on BT Cotton variety	Dr. Hina Nazli, Dr. Zahoor Ahmed, Ahmad Jamal Ehtesham	Islamabad	None	Yes
Jan 22	Seminars and Conferences	Focus Group Discussion on Bt Cotton Adoption and Farmer's Wellbeing in Pakistan	To have a comprehensive discussion on PSSP research on Bt cotton variety	Dr. Hina Nazli, Ehtesham	PSSP Office, Islamabad	Planning Commission, PARC	No
Jan 20 -23	Trainings and Workshops	Drip Irrigation Survey	To train young researchers on enumeration for the drip irrigation survey	Andrew Bell, Omar Majeed	Serena Hotel, Islamabad	IWMI, UAF, Arid Agriculture University	

(January 2015 – March 2015)							
Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jan 28 - 29	Trainings and Workshops	Integrated Energy Modeling Workshop	To train young researchers on developing integrated models using, Leap, Merkel-Times and Merkel-Answers software, Assessment of PIEM software used by Energy Wing (PC)	Alam Mondal, Saad Moeen, Prof. Stephen Davies, Tehmina Tanveer	Serena Hotel, Islamabad	PC, PARC, PIDE, UET Taxila, Mehran University	Yes
Jan 30	Meetings with key Government officials	Meeting with Federal ministers and Secretaries of Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Finance	To present the key finding of PSSP's research work on Fertilizer Sector subsidies in Pakistan	Dr. Mubarik Ali, Hira Channa, Faryal Ahmed, Prof. Stephen Davies	Planning Commission, Islamabad	Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, MNFSR	No
January	Research Activity	Rural Household Panel Survey Round 3.5	To collect plot level data on agricultural rural households. UPDATE: All questionnaires came back from the field and are being entered at IDS office	Dr. Mubarik Ali, Hira Channa, Faryal Ahmed	IDS office, Islamabad		
Feb 3 - 13	Trainings and Workshops	10 day Enumerator training on Bt Cotton 2.1	To train the enumerators on how to collect quality data for the Bt Cotton 2.1 survey	Dr. Hina Nazli and team	Islamabad	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	

(January 2015 – March 2015)							
Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Feb 16	Meetings with Key Government Officials	Meeting	To discuss the importance of Agricultural research	Prof John Mellor, Prof Steve Davies, Dr. David Spielman, Dr. Mubarik Ali, Dr. Aamer Irshad	PARC	PARC, Planning Commission	
Feb 17	Discussion	Focus Group Discussion of the Proposed Amendments to the Seed Act and Plant Breeder's Rights Act	Discussion on proposed amendment to Seed Bill 1976 and Plant Breeders Rights Act	David Spielman, Prof. John Mellor, Dr. Mubarik Ali	Serena Business Complex, Islamabad	Planning Commission, Industry Commerce and Trade and Ministry of Finance	
Feb 18	Conferences and Seminars	Science and Innovation Policy for the Green Revolution 2.0 and Beyond	To discuss issues related to GM crops, Seed Amendment Act and Intellectual Property Rights	Dr. David Spielman, Dr. Hina Nazli, Dr. Ahsan Rana, Dr. Mubarik Ali, Ehtesham	Serena Business Complex Islamabad	Planning Commission, PIDE, NIBGE, PARC, NARC, LUMS	Yes
Feb 19	Meetings with Key stakeholders	EGA Chiefs of Parties Meeting	To discuss the importance of Agricultural research	Prof. John Mellor, Prof. Steve Davies	Serena Business Complex, Islamabad	USAID EGA Chiefs of Parties	
Feb 20	Outreach and Advocacy	Radio Talk show on Seed Sector reforms in Pakistan	To discuss the Seed Act amendments and IPRs in Pakistan	Dr. Ahsan Rana, Ehtesham	Islamabad	None	Yes

(January 2015 – March 2015)							
Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Feb 24	Seminars and Conferences	Prioritizing Small-scale Commercial Farmers for Sustained Agricultural Growth	To stress the role and importance of small scale farmers in commercial agriculture	Prof. John Mellor	Islamabad	PARC, NARC, PSSP	Yes
Feb 26	Outreach and Advocacy	Policy Seminar on “Reshaping the Seed Policy: Issues and Constraints”	To discuss the Seed act amendments and IPRs in Pakistan	Dr. Ahsan Rana	Islamabad	Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department, PARC, NARC, ORIC, Ayub Agricultural Research Center and UAF	
February 27 - 28	Advocacy and Outreach	Pakistan Agricultural Conference and Exhibition	To showcase PSSP Research products	Ehtesham	Pak-China Friendship Centre, Islamabad	USAID, AIP	Yes
March 1	Data Dissemination	Rural Household Panel Survey Round 1	To make the RHPS Round 1 data available on the IFPRI website for public use	Prof. Steve Davies, Ms. Faryal Ahmed	Web	N/A	Yes
March 2 - 6	Trainings and Workshops	Follow-up Training on Drip Irrigation Survey	To train the participants on the datasets from Drip Irrigation Survey	Dr. Andrew Bell, Omar Majeed	Serena Business Centre, Islamabad	Arid Agriculture University	Yes

(January 2015 – March 2015)							
Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
March 19 - 20	Advocacy and Outreach	Dawn Sarsabz Agri Expo	To showcase PSSP Research products	Ehtesham	Lahore Expo Centre, Lahore	USAID, PARC	Yes
March 25 - 27	Trainings and Workshops	Technical Proposal Writing Workshop	To train participants from AJK on writing effective research proposals	Prof. Stephen Davies	NARC, Islamabad	PARC, Agricultural Department, University representatives	Yes

(April 2015 – June 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
April 09	Outreach and Advocacy	Radio Talk show on PSSP activities, Third Annual Conference and IFPRI's 40th anniversary	To showcase PSSP achievements to date and generally discuss IFPRI activities in Pakistan	Ehtesham. Participants: Dr. Shenggen Fan, Dr. David Spielman (recorded messages), Dr. Sohail Malik (live)	Islamabad	None	Yes

(April 2015 – June 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
April 14	Public Outreach	Newspaper Supplement	To present an general overview of PSSP/IFPRI activities in Pakistan with messages from GOP/IFPRI on IFPRI's 40th anniversary	Ehtesham	Islamabad, Lahore (newspapers)	Messages from: President of Pakistan, Ministers for PDR and MNFSR & US Ambassador	Yes
April 14 - 15	Conferences and Seminar	PSSP's Third Annual Conference	To present PSSP results & ongoing activities to date & to start discussions on different ongoing research projects	Prof. Stephen Davies, Ahmad Jamal, Ehtesham, Saira, Tahir	Islamabad Serena Hotel	President of Pakistan, Ministers for Planning Development and Reforms, National Food Security & Research & US Ambassador, PARC, PC, PIDE, SDPI, Universities and other organizations	Yes
April 22 - 27	Trainings and Workshops	Technical Proposal Writing Workshop	To train participants from Gilgit-Baltistan on writing effective research proposals	Prof. Stephen Davies	NARC, Islamabad	PARC, Agricultural Department, University representatives	Yes

(April 2015 – June 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
May 7	Public Events	Data Launch Ceremony of PSSP's Rural Household Panel Survey Datasets for Round 1.0	To make the datasets from RHPS Round 1.0 publically available	Ehtesham, Faryal, Tahir	Planning Commission's Auditorium	PARC, PC, MNFSR, BISP	Yes
May 13	Trainings and Workshops	Training on Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	To train the participant in using SAM for Policy Analysis	Prof. Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed	RIPHAH Institute of Public Policy	PC, IIUI, FJWU	Yes
May 16 - 17	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Fifth Research Competitive Grants Conference (Part-I)	To go over the interim reports of research projects from CGP Round 3	Dr. David Orden, Andrew Comstock, Najeeb	Marriott Hotel, Islamabad	PC, PARC, SDPI, MNFSR	Yes
May 18 - 20	Trainings and Workshops	Poverty Mapping Training	To train the participants in poverty estimation & Data preparation	Hina Nazli, Faryal Ahmed, Hira Channa, Ahmed Waqas	BISP Headquarters, Islamabad	BISP, PC, PARC, MNFSR, FJWU	Yes
May 21 - 22	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Fifth Research Competitive Grants Conference (Part-II)	To go over the interim reports of research projects from CGP Round 3	*Dr. David Orden, Andrew Comstock, Tahir	Avari Hotel, Lahore	UAF, FCCU, Universities & other research institutions	Yes

(April 2015 – June 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jun 18	Outreach and Advocacy	Radio Talk show on Energy Consumption Patterns 40th anniversary	To present PSSP's ongoing research analyzing energy consumption patterns in rural and urban areas	Ehtesham. Participants: Shehryar Rashid, Saad Moeen, Dr. Rashid Aziz	Islamabad	None	Yes
June 23	Seminar	Water, Food, Energy Nexus	Explore options in water pricing & its connection with ag-production	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Claudia Ringler	Islamabad	PWP, WAPDA,	No

(July 2015 – September 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jul 7	Focus Group Discussions	Focus Group Discussion on "First 1000 Days of Life: Implications for Mother and Child Nutritional Status in Pakistan"	To present PSSP's ongoing research findings on nutritional status of mothers and newborns	Dr. Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Planning Commission, National Institute of Health, FAO, UNICEF	Yes

(July 2015 – September 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jul 23	Meetings with key government officials	Meeting with Minister for Planning Development and reforms and Chief Economic Advisor	To discuss ongoing and future PSSP activities	Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Nadeem Javaid, Ehtesham	Islamabad	Planning Commission	No
Jul 28	Discussions with government officials and stakeholders	Meeting on: Agricultural Taxes and Subsidies: Finding Fiscal Space for Agricultural R&D	To review the existing government taxes and subsidies on agricultural	Prof. Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed, Saad Moeen, Tehmina Tanveer	Islamabad	Planning Commission	Yes
Jul 30	Discussions with government officials and stakeholders	Meeting on Estimating income & employment effects of donor & public investments in Agriculture	To discuss the joint research on input/output rebasing	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Nadeem Javaid, Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	Planning Commission	No
Aug 3	Trainings and Workshops	CGE Training	To train the participants in the advanced level CGE modeling	Prof. Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	PIDE, PARC, NUST, International Islamic University, QAU,	Yes
Aug 3	Discussions with government officials and	Focus Group Discussion on “ Hunger and Hidden Hunger: Implications for Poverty and Food	To highlight the importance of food security in the context of nutritional	Dr. Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Planning Commission, WFP, NIH, UNICEF	No

(July 2015 – September 2015)							
Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders & GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
	stakeholders	Security”	deficiencies				
Aug 20	Trainings and Workshops	GAMS Training	To train the participants on how to make econometric models using GAMS	Wajiha Saeed Faryal Ahmed	Islamabad	QAU, International Islamic University, PIDE, JICA, Ministry of Finance, PARC, SDPI	
Sep 15	Policy Seminars	Providing Policy Support for Sustained Development in District Swat	To present the findings of the CGP study to policy makers	Prof. Stephen Davies, Hassan Sher, Syed Ataa-ullah Shah Najeeb Ullah	Islamabad	Planning Commission, District Representatives	Yes
Sep 30	Research Seminars	Agriculture Prices and Trade Policies	To study the links between agriculture commodity prices and their imports and exports	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Paul Dorosh	Islamabad	Planning Commission, PARC, Ministry of Commerce, PIDE	Yes

Appendix 4: Meetings to be held – FY 2016 Quarter 1 (October - December 2015)

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 27	Focus Group Discussion	Using Public Private Sector Linkages to enhance Crop Research and Strengthen Pakistan's Seed Subsector	To get discuss the newly approved Seed Amendment Act 2015 and discuss the way forward	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ms. Amna Ejaz	Islamabad	FAO, USAID, FSC&RD, MNFSR, PARC,	No
Nov 3	Research Seminar	Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture - A Review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan	To review the existing government spending and subsidies in agriculture sector in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed, Saad Moeen	Islamabad	USAID, MNFSR, Planning Commission, PARC, FAO	N/A
Nov 10	Research Seminar	Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation	To present research on demand for drip irrigation and farmers' willingness to pay for increased surface water reliability	Dr. Andrew Bell, Omar Majeed	Lahore	IWMI, USAID, Irrigation Dept. (Punjab)	No
Nov 10	Policy Seminar	Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls	To present the research conducted on the availability and benefits of	Dr. Ayub Qutub, Dr. Nomana Anjum, Prof.	Islamabad	USAID, PIEDAR, AIOU, World Bank, PPAF, Planning	Yes

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
			urban open spaces for girls	Stephen Davies		Commission, UNDP	
Nov 12	Research Seminar	Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation	To present research on demand for drip irrigation and farmers' willingness to pay for increased surface water reliability	Dr. Andrew Bell, Prof. Stephen Davies, Omar Majeed	Islamabad	IWMI, USAID, MoWP, PWP, MNFSR	No
Nov 12	Discussions with government officials and stakeholders	Meeting with Intellectual Property Organization	To discuss the current situation of plant breeders rights in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Hina Nazli, Saad Moeen,	Islamabad	IPO, MNFSR, FAO, USAID	No
Dec 8	Policy Seminar	Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Small Commercial Farmers	To highlight the importance of small commercial farmers in economic development	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Asjad Tariq, Ehtesham	Islamabad	PC, PARC, MNFSR, FAO, WFP, USAID	Yes
Dec 14	Presentation to USAID	Current Status of Agricultural Development in Pakistan	To present an overview of the challenges and successes in Pakistan's agriculture sector	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Prof. Stephen Davies, Asjad Tariq, Ehtesham	Islamabad	PARC, MNFSR, FAO	No

Appendix 5: Official Travels – Quarter 4 FY 2015 (July – September)
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No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
International Travel – July to September 2015				
1	Mr. Muhammad Saqib Shehzad	To attend 2 nd Summer School on New Structural Economics	Beijing, China	July 23,2015 to July 31,2015
2	Dr.Hina Nazli	To attend ICAE 2015 Conference in Milan, to perform HAJJ, For Visa processing in Canada	Milan, Italy, Milton, Canada, Makkah & Madina, Saudia Arabia	August 07,2015 to October 04,2015
3	Dr.Mubarik Ali	To attend the international conference of agricultural economist ICAE 2015, make a presentation on EDM for the Fertilizer Sector, Arrange a Symposium on Input Regulatory Frame Work for South Asia, Make presentation there on Seed Regulatory Frame Work in Pakistan, Visit to Food Expo 2015 in Milan	Milan, Italy	August 07,2015 to August 23,2015
4	Dr. Paul Dorosh	To make presentation at a Policy Seminar and hold meetings with counterparts	Islamabad, Pakistan	September 30,2015 to October 02,2015

Appendix 6: PSSP Policy Seminar - Providing Policy Support for Sustainable Development in Swat District



PAKISTAN

Strategy Support Program



PSSP Policy Seminar Series

Providing Policy Support for Sustainable Development in Swat District

Tuesday, September 15, 2015, Auditorium, Planning Commission, Islamabad

Agenda

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 10:00 a.m. | Recitation from the Holy Quran |
| 10:05 a.m. | Welcome remarks and brief overview of PSSP Activities
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP</i> |
| 10:15 a.m. | Presentation 1
Economic Development in the Swat valley: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants"
<i>Dr. Hassan Sher, Associate Professor, University of Swat</i> |
| 10:40 a.m. | Question/Answer Session |
| 11:00 a.m. | Presentation 2
"Willingness to Pay for Safe Drinking Water in District Swat"
<i>Syed Attaullah Shah, Lecturer, Agricultural University, KPK</i>
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP</i> |
| 11:25 a.m. | Question/Answer Session |
| 11:45 a.m. | Chief Guest Address
Ms. Mussarat Alamzeb, Member National Assembly from Swat, Government of Pakistan |
| 12:00 p.m. | Lunch |

Appendix 7: PSSP Policy Seminar - Agricultural Prices and Trade Policies



PAKISTAN

Strategy Support Program



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
A member of the CGIAR Consortium

PSSP Policy Seminar Series Agricultural Prices and Trade Policies

Tuesday, September 30, 2015, Auditorium, Planning Commission, Islamabad

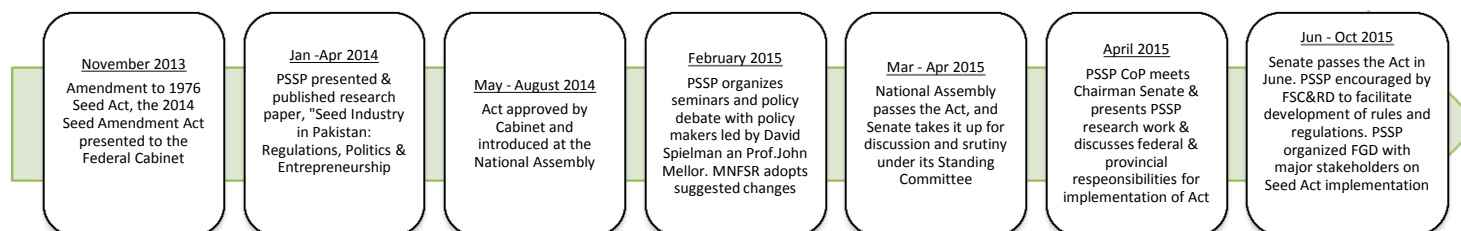
DRAFT Agenda

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 10:30 a.m. | Recitation from the Holy Quran |
| 10:35 a.m. | Welcome remarks and brief overview of PSSP Activities
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP</i> |
| 10:45 a.m. | Presentation
Agricultural Prices and Trade Policies
<i>Dr. Paul Dorosh, Director, Development Strategies and Governance, IFPRI, Washington</i> |
| 11:15 a.m. | Question/Answer Session |
| 11:45 a.m. | Chief Guest Address
Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning Reforms and Development |
| 12:00 p.m. | Lunch |

Appendix 8: PSSP Policy Reform Process

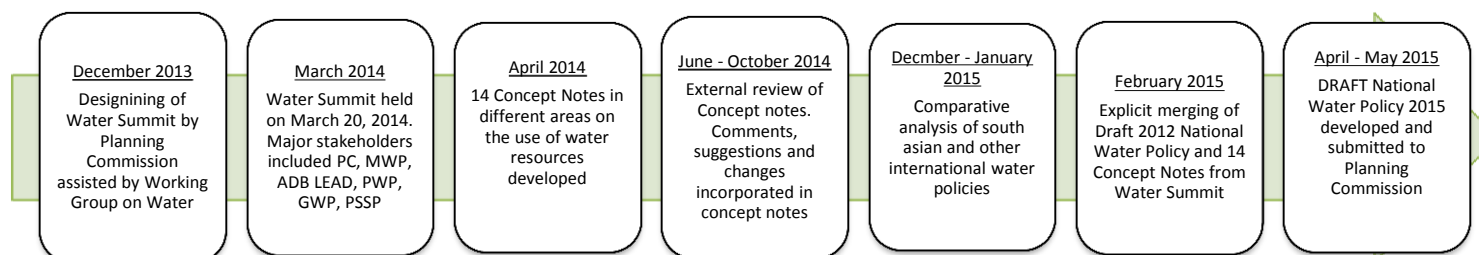
Supporting Seed Amendment Act of 2015:

- Seed amendment has been around for some time
- PSSP encouraged a dialogue and reviewed certain provisions with key stakeholders
- Worked with MNFSR and provincial agricultural departments
- Will do similar effort with Plant Breeders Rights Act
- Will engage in implementation for both and work on issues related to devolution



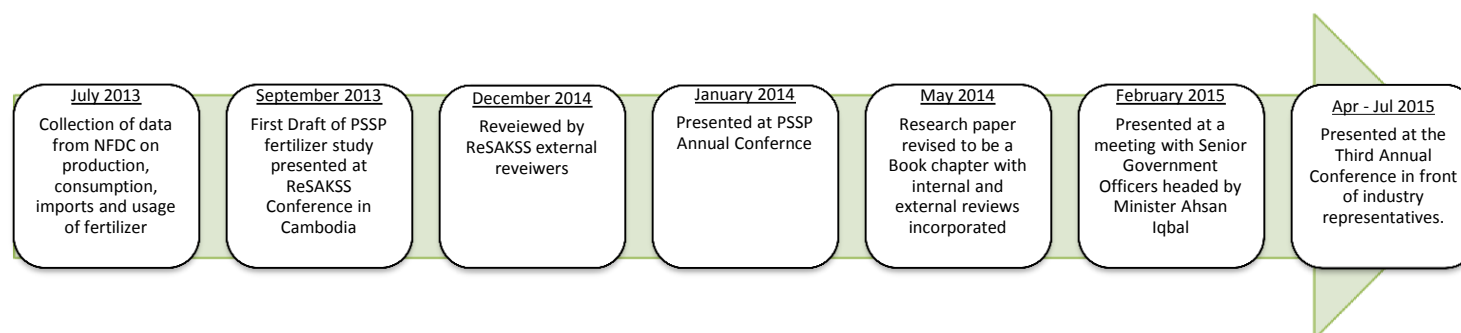
Development of a National Water Policy:

- Worked with the Planning Commission on a Water Summit and then national water policy.
- Competition with Ministry of Water and Power led to confusion, but key parts of PSSP's work should be included.
- Should be passed by the end of the year.
- Hope to work on implementation.



Pakistan's Fertilizer Sector: Structure, Policies, Performance and Impacts:

- Initiated full research effort over a year
- Supported in joint meeting of Planning Commission and other Ministries
- Want to reduce subsidies, and add competition (and thus private sector extension)



Assisting the Energy Wing at Planning Commission. Upon request from the Energy Wing of the Planning Commission, PSSP provided technical assistance in preparation of an Integrated Energy Plan for Vision 2025 based on working group reports on (i) fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal and their imports), (ii) generation, transmission, distribution and conservation of electricity. The Energy Wing also requested PSSP to review the already-in-place MARKAL/TIMES based Pakistan Integrated Energy Model (PIEM). PSSP therefore took stakeholders like IFPRI, M/o Water & Power, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources, M/o Finance, Energy Policy Program, OGRA, OCAC, ISGS, HDIP, NTDC, PEPCO, NEPRA, JICA, HBP, PIDE, and academia on board for future suggestions on technical as well as policy aspects of the long term energy policy & planning. This facilitation resulted in the initiation of the process in the Planning Commission for adoption of improved energy modeling for future energy planning.

